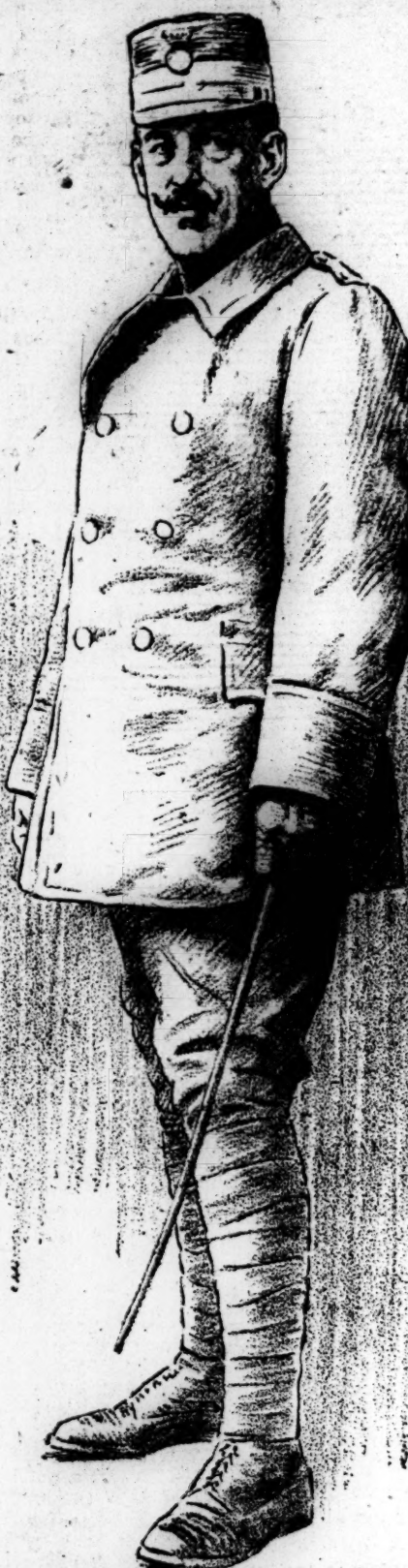


RUSSIA AROUSED  
BY SINKING OF  
STEAMER ZARATorpedoing of Revolutionists  
Ship Damages Effect of Ger-  
man Propaganda for a Dis-  
rupting Separate PeaceSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauPETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—  
The simple plan of sinking all ships  
at sight has complex consequences,  
among which one appears likely to be  
the endangering of Germany's plan of  
securing an understanding with the  
Russian democracy and securing a  
separate peace.A German submarine has sunk the  
Zara which sailed on April 11 and  
was sunk on April 13 in northern  
waters with a number of Russian  
exiles on board, among whom was the  
very popular leader, M. Karpovich,  
the Russian student who shot M. Bo-  
golapoff, the Russian Minister for  
Education, who in 1903 so tyrannically  
repressed every enlightened effort to  
study the culture of other countries.Another prominent Russian exile  
lost on the Zara is M. Jensen, leader  
of the Lettish Social Democratic Com-  
mittee of London. M. Karpovich  
escaped to London from Siberia in  
1913.This news has had immediate reper-  
cussion even among the extreme So-  
cial Democrats, who seriously hoped  
that the friendly hand which they held  
out to the German people would have  
some far different response. The  
Council of Labor Deputies in its of-  
ficial organ describes the sinking of  
the Zara as a heavy blow at the very  
heart of the Russian revolution which  
cannot be allowed to pass.Going on to speak in words of quite  
unusual vigor, it says the revolution-  
ary democracy must reply with a  
blow straight at the source from which  
the torpedo came. Russian democracy,  
it says, must recognize in the murder  
of its leaders the truth that Germany's  
rulers are base hypocrites when they  
speak of not desiring to harm the  
cause of Russian liberty. It urges  
the Russian democracy to remember  
that this outrage by German autocracy  
on a few revolutionary cham-  
pions is clear proof that Germany  
will unhesitatingly deal other blows  
at the revolution until the Romanoff  
horde once again raises its head and  
makes a bid to secure for itself the  
Russian throne.The Germans themselves have thus  
(Continued on page four, column six)OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALSWith the forces of General Nivelle,  
in the Soissons-Rheims section of the  
western front, consolidating and de-  
fending their gains of last week, the  
British have renewed their offensive  
further north, in the neighborhood of  
Arras and Lens, and Sir Douglas  
Haig's forces are once again pushing  
steadily forward, south of the Scarpe  
toward Cambrai, and north of that  
river toward Douai. The village of  
Gavrelle, ten miles northwest of  
Arras, is now in possession of the British,  
whilst, in the other region of the at-  
tack, Sir Douglas Haig's forces, mov-  
ing southeast from Monchy-le-Preux,  
have crossed the Arras-Cambrai road  
and captured the village of Guemappe.  
The number of prisoners taken, London  
reports, has not yet been ascer-  
tained, but is known to exceed consid-  
erably 1000 men. The British have  
also made further progress southwest  
of Lens, in the neighborhood of the  
Bouches river, and London announces  
that the clearing weather has rendered  
possible a greatly increased aerial  
activity.Paris reports fresh progress for the  
French between the Aisne and the  
Chemain, ten miles northwest of  
Rheims; but the activity on the French  
front has been for the most part con-  
fined to artillery actions.The only other important news  
comes from Mesopotamia, where Gen-  
eral Maude's forces continue to make  
rapid progress.They have now, according to the  
latest dispatches, captured the railway  
station of the town of Samarra, which  
lies about 100 miles up the River Tig-  
ris, northwest of Baghdad. Samarra is  
the base of the Turkish army in Mesop-  
otamia and has been the main ob-  
jective of General Maude's forces since  
the fall of Baghdad.

## Offensive Resumed

Main British Attack Made Along  
the Scarpe ValleySpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauLONDON, England (Tuesday)—After  
a week of comparative quiet, the British  
forces have again resumed their  
offensive, though the portion of the  
front affected yesterday is considerably  
less than the opening moves of a  
fortnight ago. Meanwhile, the  
French on the Aisne front have been  
occupied in successful engagements  
with the Germans, whose repeated  
counterattacks have been effectively  
(Continued on page four, column five)FISHERMEN'S STRIKE  
SETTLED IN BOSTONThe owners and captains of Boston  
fishing vessels who were not satisfied  
with the terms of settlement of the  
fishermen's strike, which has been in  
progress since March 1, announced  
today that they accepted the condi-  
tions as a "patriotic duty to their  
country," until the return of peace.  
The men held a meeting at the offices  
of the Fishing Masters Association on  
Atlantic Avenue, Boston, on Monday  
and later in the afternoon visited the  
Massachusetts Commission on Public  
Safety at the State House, accom-  
panied by members of the Fishermen's  
Union.PLAN TO SOLVE  
IRISH QUESTION  
EXPECTED SOONGovernment's Proposals May Be  
Announced Thursday—Greek  
Position Debated, King Called  
'Technically Friendly Neutral'Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauWESTMINSTER, England (Tues-  
day)—There is a possibility that Mr.  
Lloyd George, the British Premier,  
may announce this week, perhaps on  
Thursday, proposals for a settlement  
of the Irish question, on which the  
Government propose to take a stand.  
There is considerable difference of  
opinion as to what the Government's  
proposals are, but it is quite clear  
that in no quarter is the opinion very  
hopeful. Possibly this is not alto-  
gether an unfavorable sign and may  
simply be caution, resulting from  
previous disappointments.There is agreement that the idea  
underlying the Government's pro-  
posals was the putting into action  
of the Home Rule Act, subject to  
any county being allowed to contract  
out of the act. It is now reported,  
however, that the Ulstermen are still  
insisting on a clean cut of the six  
northeastern counties. The same idea  
is put forward slightly differently in  
a report to the effect that the counties  
will each have to vote themselves into  
the Home Rule scheme rather than  
out of it, and that a narrow majority  
will not be held sufficient to justify  
the inclusion of any county.The possibility is that the Govern-  
ment may require a two-thirds ma-  
jority in favor of inclusion in each  
county, the effect of this would be,  
of course, that the Nationalists would  
lose Tyrone and Fermanagh, two of  
the six northeastern counties where  
the Nationalists claim only a small  
majority over the Protestants.At question time yesterday in the  
House of Commons, Lord Robert  
Ceil admitted in reply to ques-  
tions that the Foreign Secretary  
had received information to the effect  
that the French military authorities  
at Salonika had proved that bands of  
irregulars guilty of depredations on  
Venizelists in Greece had been armed  
and organized from Athens. Also  
that the assistant Commissioner of  
Police at Kipourgo, who was recently  
arrested by the French authorities  
for communicating false statements  
regarding the French army to the  
Athenian press, was found in posses-  
sion of written orders from the King's  
officials to the chiefs of irregular  
bands committing depredations on  
(Continued on page four, column seven)BRITISH OCCUPY  
SAMARA STATIONSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauLONDON, England (Tuesday)—  
Telegraphing from the Mesopotamian  
front today, General Maude reported  
the occupation of Samara Station on  
the 23d, capturing 16 locomotives, 224  
railway trucks and two barges with  
ammunition.The enemy casualties were enorm-  
ous.Samarra, the station of which has been occupied by the British forces  
in Mesopotamia, is about 100 miles up the River Tigris from Baghdad.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson

## King Constantine of Greece

Whose anti-Entente attitude has given rise to considerable dis-  
cussion and who was described yesterday in the British House of Commons  
as "technically a friendly neutral."NORWAY'S SHIPPING  
LOSSES 633,460 TONSSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauLONDON, England (Tuesday)—The  
Norwegian consul at Liverpool states  
that Norway in the first week of April  
lost 13 ships of 23,346 tons and that  
up to that date Norway had lost 443  
steamers and one sailing ship, totaling  
633,460 tons.Altogether 346 men and women had  
lost their lives and 81 were missing.

## AIRSHIP BELIEVED LOST

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauLONDON, England (Tuesday)—A  
British airship on patrol duty is be-  
lieved to have been lost with all its  
crew. An official statement issued  
last night says:One of His Majesty's airships left  
on patrol from an east coast air sta-  
tion on Saturday morning and has  
not returned. Reports received state  
that an airship was seen to descend  
in flames in the Straits of Dover about  
noon the same day. An airplane or  
seaplane was seen in the vicinity  
shortly before the occurrence and it  
is believed that the missing British  
airship has been destroyed by hostile  
aircraft. The position given is a con-  
siderable distance from the area in  
which the airship should have been  
working. It is probable that her en-  
gine power had failed and that she  
drifted a long distance with the wind.  
An extensive search has been made  
where the airship fell and no trace  
of the crew nor any portion of the  
ship was found.U.S. CONGRESS  
MEMORIALIZED  
FOR PROHIBITIONOne Thousand Representative  
Citizens Join in Plea to Abol-  
ish Manufacture and Sale of  
Liquor During WarPetitioning for national prohibition  
of the manufacture, sale, import, ex-  
port, and transport of alcoholic liq-  
uors in the United States a memorial  
bearing the signatures of 1000 rep-  
resentatives of the diversified activities  
of the Nation was presented to Con-  
gress yesterday. Railroad presidents,  
men of science, college and university  
presidents and professors, industrial  
and financial leaders, socialists and  
labor men, governors of states, mem-  
bers of both branches of Congress,  
leaders in law, literature and other  
representative callings are included  
among the many prominent citizens  
urging Congress to prohibit intoxicat-  
ing liquors in the United States.A dispatch to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
says that the memorial was presented  
to the Senate Monday by Senator Mor-  
ris Sheppard of Texas. In offering the  
petition Senator Sheppard said: "It is  
one of the most notable memorials ever  
presented to Congress."The collection of signatures to the  
document was made by correspond-  
ence within a few weeks by a sub-  
committee of the committee of 60 of  
which Eugene N. Foss, former Gov-  
ernor of Massachusetts, and Prof. Irving  
Fish of Yale University have been  
the leaders. The great impetus to  
national prohibition is a necessity for  
successful participation in the war has  
been given since the subcommittee  
started to secure the signatures, but  
of the 800 signers who could be  
reached by telegrams in time for pub-  
lication 99 per cent put themselves on  
record for the immediate enactment of  
national prohibition as a military  
measure.The aims of the supporters of the  
memorial for national prohibition are  
stated concisely in the list of signa-  
tures which has been prepared for  
presentation to each member of Con-  
gress with the name and identification  
of every signer, as follows:"In view of the scientifically proved  
unfavorable effects of the use of al-  
coholic beverages even in small quan-  
tities;"And, in view, therefore, of the  
colossal physical, mental, moral, eco-  
nomic, social and racial evils which  
(Continued on page six, column one)FRENCH MISSION  
IN WASHINGTON  
ON WEDNESDAYDepartment of State to Announce  
Time and Place of Arrival  
Later—Mr. Balfour Enter-  
tained by PresidentSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington BureauWASHINGTON, D. C.—The French  
Commission, coming here for confer-  
ences with American and British Gov-  
ernment officials, has arrived safely.  
The place of arrival is withheld.The State Department issued the  
following announcement: "The State  
Department is advised of the safe ar-  
rival of the French mission."The party is not yet in Washington,  
and all information as to its move-  
ment or time of arrival is kept secret  
by the censorship.The mission will reach Washington  
tomorrow. The precise time and  
place of arrival here will be an-  
nounced later.Among the members of the French  
party are: Former Premier Viviani,  
General Joffre and Major Dreyfus.  
(This is not the famous French officer  
who was tried and convicted and  
afterward exonerated.)Third Assistant Secretary of State  
Long, Colonel Cosby, Assistant Sec-  
retary of Navy Roosevelt and Admiral  
Huse are greeting the French mission.  
At 4:30 this afternoon Mr. Balfour  
of the British Commission, accom-  
panied by Mr. Gibson, will visit the  
White House and call upon Mrs. Wil-  
son. From there at 5 o'clock he will  
call on Mrs. Lansing.Arthur James Balfour, British Sec-  
retary of State for Foreign Affairs, was  
the guest of honor last night at a most  
notable dinner given at the White  
House. The dinner was the climax  
of an eventful day. Mr. Balfour, the Brit-  
ish Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice  
and all ranking members of the Brit-  
ish mission were invited to meet  
the President and Mrs. Wilson, the  
members of the Cabinet, Chief Justice  
White and the Advisory Committee of  
the Council of National Defense. At  
the same time other members of the  
commission were being entertained at  
dinner at the mansion occupied by Mr.  
Balfour's immediate party.The White House dinner was a  
simple affair and there were no toasts,  
speeches or music. The only women  
present were Mrs. Wilson and Miss  
Helen Woodrow Bones, the Presi-  
dent's cousin.After dinner members of the British  
mission who had not been present  
arrived for an informal reception and  
for more than an hour the American  
and British officials remained for a  
social visit.At the dinner Mr. Balfour was  
placed at the table between Mrs. Wil-  
son and Secretary Daniels, and the  
President had at either hand Sir Cecil  
Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador,  
and Lord Curzon.The guests were Vice-President Mar-  
shall, Chief Justice White, Speaker  
Clark, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the Rt.  
Hon. A. J. Balfour, Sir George Foster,  
acting Prime Minister of Canada; Gen.  
G. T. Bridges, Rear Admiral Sir Dud-  
ley R. S. de Chair, Lord Curzon, Sir  
S. H. Lever, Sir Joseph Pops, Sir Eric  
Drummond, Fleet Paymaster Jan Mal-  
colm, Gen. V. A. Lawford, Maj. H.  
Spender-Clay, Geoffrey G. Butler, C. F.  
J. Dormer, Secretary Lansing, Sec-  
retary McAdoo, Secretary Baker, At-  
torney-General Gregory, Postmaster-Gen-  
eral Burleson, Secretary Daniels, Sec-  
retary Lane, Secretary Houston, Sec-  
retary Redfield, Secretary Wilson,  
Secretary Tumulty, Admiral Benson,  
Major-General Scott, Major-General  
Barnett, Brig.-Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn,  
Counselor Frank L. Polk of the State  
Department, William Phillips, As-  
sistant Secretary of State; Franklin D.  
Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the  
Navy; Carl Vrooman, Assistant Sec-  
retary of Agriculture; Breckinridge  
Long, third Assistant Secretary of  
(Continued on page two, column six)IMMIGRATION BOARD  
MEASURE ADVOCATEDThe special legislative Committee  
on Commissions of the Massachusetts  
Legislature in executive session today  
voted to report favorably the bill to  
provide for the establishment of a  
commission of five members, ap-  
pointed by the Governor, to handle the  
State immigration problems.The bill to abolish the Minimum  
Wage Commission and to establish a  
new commission to have charge of  
automobile registration and regula-  
tion, the committee voted to report  
"next General Court," and a bill to  
continue the term of the Boston  
Transit Commission was given "leave  
to withdraw."SCANDINAVIA'S  
FOOD CRISIS IN  
AN ACUTE STAGESoldiers and Sailors in Sweden  
Join Socialist Gatherings—  
Utmost Efforts Used to Keep  
Norway Out of WarSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauSTOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday)—  
Food demonstrations are continuing  
all over the country, at Stockholm,  
Malmö and other big towns. At Stock-  
holm, soldiers from the Royal Engi-  
neers joined the Socialist demonstra-  
tions, attending Socialist meetings con-  
trary to orders. Sailors from the Navy  
acted similarly some days ago.After the Prime Minister's speech  
on the food question, several thou-  
sand workmen gathered outside the  
Riksdag. One of the editors of the  
Social Democraticen stated, "We de-  
mand the stoppage of all food export  
licenses. We demand an agreement  
with England and the organization of  
all resources for a fair distribution  
of food." The Socialist leader, M. Brant-  
ing, spoke twice, asking the crowd to  
await the result of the Government's  
work and to abstain from further in-  
terference. M. Branting undoubtedly  
feels that the Socialist and Liberal  
majority have sufficient power over  
the present Government, although it  
consists of Conservatives, and that  
violent measures are unnecessary.That part of the Swedish press  
which has German proclivities is very  
much excited.

## Secret Session of Storting

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauCHRISTIANIA, Norway (Tuesday)—  
The secret session of the Storting  
is finished and the Government, while  
retaining power, have not escaped se-  
vere criticism. It looks as if every-  
thing would be done to prevent the  
country being dragged into the war,  
but even the papers which have hith-  
erto advocated peace at any price are  
beginning to realize that events may  
render peace impossible.The use of potatoes for feeding cat-  
tle has been prohibited and a 1,000,000  
kroner loan to municipalities for seed  
potatoes has been voted.The Government proposal of a new  
department for industrial supply has  
been approved by a Storting com-  
mittee. The committee, however, re-  
grets that the measure is so belated  
and that the country is so unpre-  
pared after two years of war.

## STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European BureauAMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—  
A Berlin message states that in con-  
sequence of the military authorities'  
intervention, three-quarters of the  
strikers at Deutsche Waffen und Mu-  
nitionen Fabrik have returned to work.

## FLAG PETITION ADMITTED

Under suspension of the rules, the  
Massachusetts Senate today admitted  
the petition of Senator Hobson to  
amend the present law relative to the  
misuse of the United States flag or  
that of the Commonwealth of Massa-  
chusetts.

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FEDERAL CURB  
ON OIL TRUST  
IS ADVOCATEDPublication of Findings of Trade  
Commission in Gasoline In-  
quiry May Inspire an Emer-  
gency War MeasureSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington BureauWASHINGTON, D. C.—Passage of  
remedial legislation by the present  
war Congress to relieve the United  
States from the grasp of the "oil  
trust," was advocated by many mem-  
bers of Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives with the publication today  
of the long-delayed gasoline report of  
the Federal Trade Commission. The  
commission's recommendation, among  
others, that a law be passed prevent-  
ing common stock ownership in cor-  
porations supposedly dissolved by the  
proceedings against the Standard Oil  
Company under the Sherman anti-  
trust act, met with instant approval  
at the Capitol.There appears a general disposition  
to deal with the question purely as  
a war emergency measure, senators  
and representatives pointing to the  
tremendous importance of gasoline as  
an adjunct to the successful conduct  
of the war, both upon sea and land.  
As a conservation measure it is held  
to rank high in importance among  
the efforts now being made to prevent  
waste and extravagance, and to mobil-  
ize the economic and industrial re-  
sources of the Nation.It is believed that under effectual  
competition there are bright prospects  
for manufacturing gasoline under new  
and more efficient methods, looking  
toward conservation of the supply of  
crude oil. Domination of the market  
by the "trust," confirmed by the com-  
mission's investigation, is declared to  
be far from conducive to the employ-  
ment of new processes. While some  
members of Congress immediately  
hailed the publication of the report,  
with its sweeping findings and recom-  
mendations, as evident recognition by  
the Administration that war condi-  
tions, if no other, demand remedial  
legislation which The Christian Science  
Monitor has long urged. Secretary  
Bracken of the Federal Trade Com-  
mission stated to this bureau that he  
did not understand such to be primar-  
ily the case, though he admitted that  
the report would be "very useful"  
about this time.Senator Gore of Oklahoma, one of  
the authors of the resolution upon  
which the report was based, reserved  
comment until he had thoroughly  
studied the report. He stated, how-  
ever, that since the Supreme Court de-  
cree had been handed down, suppos-  
edly dissolving the Standard Oil in-  
terests, there have been many more  
independent oil companies in the field.  
"Yet," he added, "these independents  
undoubtedly have been under the 'big  
stick' of the Standard."When Representative Randall of  
California learned of the issuance of  
the report today, he stated: "I favor  
immediate action by Congress upon  
emergency gasoline legislation. Gasol-  
ine has highly important govern-  
mental usages, and the public must be  
protected. The real oil trust never  
was dissolved, because of a 'joker' in  
the Supreme Court decree." This  
"joker," the Representative pointed  
out, reads as follows: "But the de-  
fendants are not prohibited by this de-  
cree from distributing ratably to the  
shareholders of the principal company  
the shares to which they were equi-  
tably entitled in the stocks of the dif-  
ferent corporations that are parties  
to the combination."Commenting upon this clause, Rep-  
resentative Randall stated: "This sort  
of decree was well described by James  
J. Hill who, at a banquet, stated that  
the only effect of the dissolution de-  
cree in the Northern Securities case  
was to compel him to exchange one  
certificate of stock for two others of  
different colors. Standard Oil shares  
are now printed in many colors, but  
the same interests own them."

## Trade Board's Oil Report

Advance in Gasoline Found  
Greater Than Cost RequiredSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington BureauWASHINGTON, D. C.—Following is  
a summary of the final report of the  
Federal Trade Commission on the in-  
vestigation of the price of gasoline:During the latter part of the year  
1915 numerous complaints from all  
parts of the country came to the com-  
mission, charging that the price of  
gasoline was unreasonably high, and  
that gross discriminations in price  
were being practiced by refiners and  
others. These complaints were of  
such a character and so numerous  
that the commission deemed it in the  
public interest to make a special in-  
vestigation.The investigation shows that a de-  
creasing supply of light crudes,  
coupled with increasing foreign and  
domestic demands, explains a part  
of the advance in gasoline prices during  
1915, but that part of the advance in  
certain sections, at least, was unnec-  
essary and to a certain extent due to  
artificial conditions. First, during  
1915 unusually large stocks of crude  
bought at low prices, were accumu-  
lated, thus withholding great quan-  
tities from the market and tending to  
(Continued on page six, column three)



## BRITISH COME ON MISSION OF SERVICE IN WAR

Unity of Sympathy and Thought Shown in Meeting of Representatives of English and American Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two facts stand out prominently in the record thus far of the British Commission in Washington. The first is the simultaneous and instantaneous grasp of the purpose underlying the war conferences about to open. The second is the removal from the deliberations of the possibility that a counter revolution in Russia might place an additional burden upon the United States.

As to the purpose underlying the conferences much has already been said and written. The people of the United States and of the allied countries know that the British Commission has come on a mission of service to the United States, and therefore on a mission of service to their own cause. But deeper than this, and deeper still than any immediate results in the way of arrangements for handling the shipping, foodstuffs or munitions, is the conviction among responsible officials that the people of the United States and of the United Kingdom have by a common impulse come into a oneness of sympathy, thought and action, of which the hand-clasp of a Wilson and a Balfour is but the symbol. It is the thought of those watching the march of events here that only the writers of a century in the future may form some estimation, that the democracies and the masses of Great Britain and the United States and those of France, of Russia and Italy have come into step.

Something like this feeling was present about the President's table in the White House on Monday night, when the British guests, some of them in their service uniforms, sat with United States officials of State, of the Army and the Navy. Saratoga was forgotten. Likewise, Valley Forge and Yorktown. The bitterness of 1812 and the jealousies of the later years were cast aside, for the feeling was that the people who are forming into line in the final combat against the beast autocracy have come together. "Some day the story will be told," said one, "possibly the world's greatest epic, when the unfolding of the story of the ages now being depicted, shall find its climax in the federation of the world."

Then, as to Russia. Officials of the British mission and of the United States Government have had foisted upon them sinister reports that Russia was about to make peace with Germany. It has been taken for granted that if such a consummation were possible it would place upon the United States, newly come into the war, an additional responsibility, even though this country has pledged the limit of its resources toward the successful termination of the war. But this hobgoblin has disappeared into the shadows.

Monday night, as if to put aside every possible shadow from the conferences of the international commission, the State Department made public the following, based on official information from United States Ambassador Francis at Petrograd:

"The Department of State has received a telegraphed report on conditions in Russia. Concern is shown over reports of the possibility of a 'separate peace' which have appeared in the press, evidently inspired by Germany. The telegram says that Russia is no more likely to abandon the war without achieving her object than is the United States. It is pointed out that the charge that the Imperial Administration was planning a separate peace caused its overthrow and hastened the revolution, which was brief and bloodless."

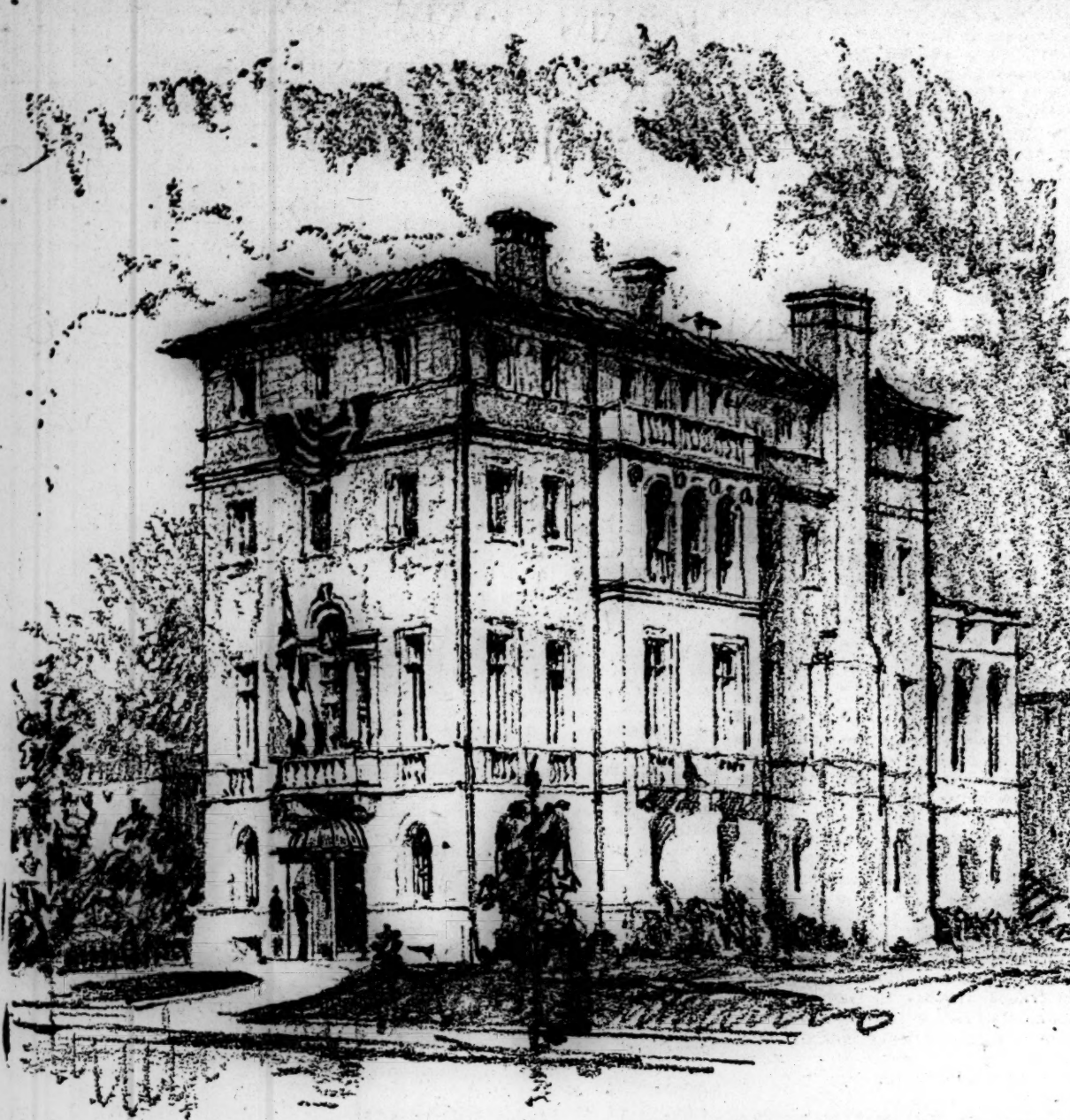
"It is stated that the revolution will expedite the defeat of Germany and establishment of a general peace permanent and universal. The prompt recognition accorded Russia by the United States, the dispatch says, could not have come at a more opportune moment, and gave encouragement and help to the council of ministers and their supporters."

"President Wilson's thrilling allusion to the Russian revolution in his address to Congress has made a deep and lasting impression on the Russian people. It has been translated, together with other of the President's utterances concerning American participation, into Russian, and they are being given the broadest circulation in a pamphlet for free distribution. No people, it is stated, so circumstanced, have ever made greater sacrifices for freedom than the Russians, and they fully realize that a separate peace would jeopardize all they have gained."

"The American form of government," says the report, "is the model of the Russian people, and the participation of the United States has infused in them a confident spirit and imbued them with a firm determination. They have an army unequalled in numbers, unexcelled in courage and led by commanders of ability and patriotism. They have resources inestimable and unapproachable."

"If Americans are incensed at the intrigues and underhanded machinations of Germany in their midst and on their border, Russians have fourfold cause for like resentment, and will make any sacrifice rather than conclude a separate peace."

So in the light of events of Monday it appears to officials that the way is open for the free play of the open-handed and scarred Britons who have come to help the young giant of



MacVeagh house, where British commission is staying in Washington

## FIRST FOREIGN LOAN TO GO TO GREAT BRITAIN

Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England Confers With Secretary McAdoo—Needs of Allies to Decide Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will be made in a few days concerning the first United States loan to the Allies, which, it is expected, will be to Great Britain because of the earlier presence here of the British envoys who will complete the arrangements with the financial leaders of this Government.

Lord Cunliffe, head of the Bank of England, has had a short talk with Secretary McAdoo, Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, Vice-Governor Warburg and the members of the board. The loan to Great Britain is expected to bear 3½ per cent, but decision on all such points will await the beginning of the conferences between Lord Cunliffe and the Federal Reserve Board, following entertainment of the Bank of England's governor at a luncheon to be tendered him by the board, today.

The amount of the loan and other details probably will be made public by Secretary McAdoo within a few days. Whatever the sum, the amount will be available out of the proceeds of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue soon to be offered to the public, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be loaned to the Allies.

Another development of yesterday's conferences was the announcement that the size of the first issue of bonds authorized under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure will depend largely upon the immediate needs of the Allies. Reports as to this are yet to be received in detail. The entire \$5,000,000,000 of authorized bonds will not be offered in one lump sum, according to present tentative plans, but probably will be called for in several instalments of issues. By this course it is believed that financial disturbances which might result were the country called upon to absorb the whole issue at once will be averted.

Details as to the amount of the first issue, its distribution among the Allies, the character and terms of the bonds, methods of disposing of them and other questions will engage the attention of the Treasury Department and Federal Reserve Board officials during the next 10 days. The French Ambassador called upon Secretary McAdoo yesterday and spent more than an hour discussing terms of the bond issue and the immediate needs of the French Government. On behalf of Great Britain, it is expected Lord Cunliffe will place before Secretary McAdoo details as to her most pressing financial problems.

As soon as a definite idea is obtained of the needs of the Entente the tentative program will be placed before President Wilson and the Cabinet for approval, probably by Tuesday of next week.

An approximate idea of the immediate requirements of Great Britain, France and Russia, it is understood, already had been obtained from representatives of those governments, previous to the arrival of the British commission. Lord Cunliffe, it is believed, will amplify details already in hand and possibly speak, in an unofficial capacity, for other countries than his own.

In reaching the decision to make the first loan to Great Britain, officials

have been influenced by the knowledge that Great Britain, as banker for the Allies prior to America's entrance into the war, has met the heaviest financial strain imposed upon any of the Entente governments.

## COMMERCE EMBARGO MEASURE HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, Assistant Attorney-General Warren and others appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce today to testify on the Adamson Bill, which proposes to regulate foreign commerce.

The secretary objected in particular to use of the term "embargo" in connection with the bill, but described possibilities of shipments eventually reaching Germany unless the United States Government is given power to regulate exports.

The possibility of a tin plate shortage and its effect upon food stuffs supply was also brought forward as an argument for a law which will keep necessary supplies in this country.

## BILLBOARD ORDINANCE NOT ENTIRE SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The billboard ordinance of Chicago, which was sustained by the United States Supreme Court, establishing the right of the city to prohibit billboards in residence districts and to require frontage consents, is not bearing much fruit when put to the test, this bureau finds on inquiry at the City Hall. The trouble is that the billboard people are bringing in the frontage consents.

## LAWRENCE LAND DONATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Over 200 acres of vacant land in and about Lawrence have been donated for use by prospective gardeners and over half of that has been applied for in quarter and half acre plots. This land will be plowed and harrowed free of charge. The persons receiving the plot for cultivation may have it fertilized and planted with seeds at the cost of the fertilizer and seeds.

## SUBMARINE L-8 LAUNCHED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—In the presence of 1000 persons, the first submarine ever constructed by the United States Government was launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, when the L-8 slipped into the Piscataqua River. In building the L-8 the Navy Department has saved \$52,000 in patterns and plans besides \$30,000 or so on general construction. The original appropriation allowed for material and labor is \$525,000.

## CAMP FOR INTERNED GERMANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—United States Immigration Station at Algiers, just across the river, has been converted into a detention camp for the crews of all German and Austrian ships seized in South Atlantic and Gulf ports. About 100 of these men were quartered there on Monday, and nearly half as many more were expected this week.

## MAINE OVERBIDS WAR LOAN

AUGUSTA, Me.—Maine's first issue of war loan bonds has been oversubscribed by more than \$1,100,000. Subscription books for the \$500,000 issue authorized by the Legislature were opened Monday, and subscriptions totaling \$1,671,900 were received. The bonds are exempt from taxation at 4 per cent.

## VOLUNTEER PLAN RETARDED WAR DEVELOPMENT

Lieut.-Gen. Bridges of British Commission Points Out Mistakes of Great Britain—England Went to Universal Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieutenant-General Bridges of the British mission in an interview, given today, gave his unqualified informent, based on the experience of England, to "some form of compulsory service." He declared the volunteer system is a failure and Great Britain has suffered from it. Under the volunteer system, he said, the best men go to the front. They were the first sacrificed and are now needed to officer new forces. The general spoke cordially and emphasized the service purpose of the mission.

"We were saddled to the volunteer system at the beginning of the war," he said. "We would have given anything to get rid of it. It hampered and retarded us in every phase of our war development. The volunteer system threw the best industrial forces in the country into the trenches when they were badly needed at home; and it left at home those whose places were at the front."

"If we had had conscription at the beginning it would have obviated our later difficulties as to munitions, coordination of our national forces and many other vital things."

Then General Bridges sounded the keynote of the British commission's message to the American people. Said he: "You must go to war intelligently, systematically. Men, women and children must all fight, at home and at the front. It is no longer a war merely of expeditions. It's a war of nations."

Lieutenant-General Bridges then made clear that England believes conscription, with the coordination of national forces it involves, will enable America to speed the end of the war. "The people of England," he said, "are won to universal service. They are strong for conscription. They opposed it only because they did not know what it was. They now realize that it is simply the making of war on business principles."

"Kitchener's problem was to raise a volunteer army. It was wrong, but Kitchener, a good soldier, threw himself into the task and did it. If it hadn't been for Kitchener's tremendous personality we would have had conscription very early in the war. It was the great blunder of this volunteer recruiting that we had to go back and correct and at such great cost."

"The French are great soldiers," he said. "They are trained to any duty and almost automatically assume this duty when sent into the field. Whether a country has a kitchen hand, a clerk—the Frenchman has trained himself for a part and plays it promptly upon call. Until we fought side by side with the French we knew little of warfare. They were trained in times of peace. Our men were clear-eyed, good looking men, but not soldiers. And even as we, your people with their great freedom and lack of military knowledge, have much to learn. Perhaps we can help you, as the French helped us, to avoid some of the larger pitfalls into which we fell at the beginning of the war."

## ARMY RECRUITING FALLS OFF STEADILY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite the fact that men enlisted for the Regular Army are now being assured that they will be held only for the duration of the war with Germany, recruiting figures show a steady decline. Figures for April 21 and 22 show 1913 men accepted for service, while a few days ago more than 2000 men a day were being enrolled. Illinois retained her lead among the states in the number of men furnished for the service, having provided 150 for the two-day period.

## STRANDED SUBMARINE FLOATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department announces that the submarine H-3, which went ashore on the California coast several months ago, has been floated and is under tow to the Mare Island Navy Yard for repairs.

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WORKS OF ART, Pictures, Frames and Art Mirrors, LAMPS, MAJOLICA, BRONZE, and David Walcott Bldg., DETROIT.

## FRENCH MISSION IN WASHINGTON ON WEDNESDAY

(Continued from page one)

State; William P. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board; John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency; William Denman, chairman of the Shipping Board; Daniel Willard, chairman, Bernard M. Baruch, Howard E. Coffin, Hollis Godfrey, Samuel Gompers, Dr. Franklin H. Martin and Julius Rosenwald of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense; Col. W. W. Harts and Lieut.-Com. Robert L. Berry, respectively naval and military aids.

Informal conferences will be held today by Mr. Balfour at the State Department and by other British officials at various departments. The subject of shipping, including not only methods of breaking the submarine blockade, but details for "finishing food supplies and munitions, will be taken up. It is understood that until the arrival of the French mission all discussions will be informal.

Not only Mr. Balfour, but every member of the mission has been deeply impressed by the sincere cordiality and enthusiasm of their greeting and with the Nation's hospitality. Mr. Balfour, it is learned, felt this especially when he met the President at the White House. Their meeting and conversation were described as "intimate and cordial" by high officials.

The headquarters of the British party have been established at the MacVeagh house, 2829 Sixteenth Street, N. W.

The British visitors held an organization meeting at the Embassy yesterday and Mr. Balfour plans to spend this morning mapping out the division of work and arranging for the proper British and American officials to meet for the tasks before them. Another score of subordinate British officials are expected shortly on a merchant vessel.

## COAL RAISE TO COME THIS WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—One of the sharpest advances in the price of coal that has been made recently is predicted for this week. All sizes of domestic anthracite will be affected if the boost goes into effect. One of the largest retail firms is authority for the prediction.

The William M. Lloyd Company, of which John E. Lloyd is president, announces the advance will take place on Monday. It will do so by "absorbing" the 75-cent spring reduction on all sizes over pea coal and will tack on \$1 to that grade. No reduction was made on the latter size when the spring schedules were announced. Mr. Lloyd is also president of the Philadelphia Coal Exchange, which virtually fixes the prices of coal in this section.

The usual reasons are given for the increase. There is said to be a shortage of anthracite, the supply being further decreased by the advantage householders have taken in laying in their winter supply at the spring prices.

## NEW DEAD LETTER OFFICES ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—As a part of the policy of the Government to decentralize certain administrative functions in order to increase the economy and efficiency of operation, a dead letter office will be established in San Francisco on May 1.

This office will have jurisdiction over the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and Alaska; and all so-called "dead" mail matter originating in this territory will be sent to San Francisco instead of to Washington.

## AUTOIST IS FINED \$60

For driving his automobile while under the influence of liquor, Michael Dwyer of Vernon Street, Waltham, was fined \$60 in the Newton Court by Judge Kennedy yesterday. Dwyer's machine collided with a street car at Lexington and Walcott streets, Auburndale, the night before. He pleaded not guilty, but paid the fine.

## BALFOUR SENDS WARM GREETING TO CANADIANS

Message to Governor-General Is Made Public—Brings Assurance of Appreciation of Dominion's Loyal Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Almost the first act of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour on reaching Halifax was to dispatch the following message to the Governor-General of Canada:

"I am glad that, owing to the exigencies of war, a diplomatic mission from Great Britain to the United States should first set foot upon American soil in Canada, and that it should fall to me, a Scot by birth, as are so many thousands of your fellow citizens, to bear witness to the heroism and the patient sacrifice of your sons and daughters."

"The roll of honor of the British Empire has many names upon it which kindle our imagination, and in the mention have power to knit us all together. Upon that roll the names of Ypres and Vimy Ridge will bear witness to the world that when the cause was just and the peril great, Canada would spare nothing of what in peace time men hold dear. I know well that heroism and sacrifice are not confined within the limits of the battlefield."

"Sir Robert Borden has had a story to tell in Great Britain of effort bravely offered to the imperial cause in every township from ocean to coast; of the prudent councils of your provinces and their statesmen in matters of administration and finance; of the contrivance of your men of business; of the munition work that your men and women have performed."

"Finally, but not least, I would not have forgotten in the Empire the service of Canada to the work of the Red Cross. You have combined to the utmost limit of your powers, energy and mercy in your prosecution of the war. In times of reconstruction such as these, men form the only foundation upon which empires can be built that have any service to offer to mankind. I have been sent upon a mission to your neighboring State. I think of it as your mission as well as ours, and I trust that a representative of Canada will join me in Washington."

In a statement issued by the Dominion Government it is announced that the British mission numbers amongst its members two representatives of the Canadian Government, Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, who have been appointed by His Majesty's Government.

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## IRISH QUESTION A STEP NEARER TO SETTLEMENT

Parliamentary Debate on Problem at Westminster Brings Out Fact That Government Is Again to Attempt Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WESTMINSTER, England.—The latest debate in the House of Commons on Ireland has brought that perennial question a step nearer settlement. While the misfortunes which have attended every other effort at settling this question must be a source of pessimism to many, nevertheless, in this question as in every other, there is hope, and the reasons for hopefulness are important.

The debate showed that not only does the atmosphere of conciliation surrounding this question still exist, of which Mr. Asquith endeavored to take advantage after the Dublin rising, but that there is not only a desire, but a determination to get the Irish problem out of the way on the part of many who formerly seemed to have reached positions from which there was no moving them.

The latest debate took place on Sir Henry Dalziel's motion declaring that, having regard to the state of affairs in Ireland and the supreme importance to the cause of the Allies of a settlement being effected without further delay, it was in the opinion of the House imperative that the Government should take such steps as might be necessary to achieve this end. In the interval since the ineffectual debate during which the Nationalists marched out of the House, the opinion had been freely expressed that while the Prime Minister's speech on that occasion was an excellent logical statement of the problem, bringing out clearly the nature of the impasse reached, a speech expressing more of Mr. Lloyd George's sympathy and imagination would have been more useful in the circumstances. It might have prevented the Nationalists from breaking definitely with the Government. This was understood to have been recognized by the Government and there was a general anticipation that the debate would be marked by an announcement that the Government were prepared to make proposals for the settlement of the question on their own responsibility. When Sir Henry Dalziel rose to put his motion before the House, there was, however, a comparatively small attendance of members, and the galleries also were sparsely filled, those on either side of the Speaker being empty. The House had been crowded for the message to the Duma, but emptied immediately thereafter. Nothing daunted by this apparent lack of interest, Sir Henry Dalziel went ahead with his arguments in favor of his motion.

These arguments were familiar. He pointed out that the Irish question was now an Imperial issue of the first importance, and he urged the Government to settle it and to secure a contented Ireland, in order to be able to release the vast army of occupation to fight a common foe. He put forward the argument that a contented Ireland would also mean innumerable recruits. He urged it for the sake of national unity. He urged it in order that Britain might put herself right with her allies and with the civilized world. They entered this war as champions of small nations, the balancing factor in the great decision being a Belgian scrap of paper. It was impossible to overlook the fact that there was an Irish scrap of paper authorized by the people in this country and endorsed by the signature of the King. Until the Irish problem was settled they laid themselves open to the reproach that in claiming the championship of small nations they were guilty of perfidy. He pointed out that it was quite impossible for any government to ask for another extension for the life of Parliament if a solid body of opinion opposed it. The result would be a general election, which would settle nothing and unsettle everything. Every day that the Irish question remained unsettled, more and more people in Ireland were giving up the idea of constitutional agitation, to which they had gradually been weaned and were reverting to that of physical force.

Finally he dwelt on the patriotic part played by the Nationalist Party at the beginning of the war and since that time, and asked if the House realized what the position would have been if Mr. John Redmond had taken a different line from that which he had taken with regard to the war.

Sir Henry Dalziel, whose motion was important as coming from a friend of Mr. Lloyd George, was followed by Mr. J. W. Hills, a Unionist who has previously urged the necessity of an Irish settlement. Major Hills contended that to defend the position of Ireland at a peace conference, it challenged with the position of Poland, would be easy. It was not a question of words, but of plain facts. He explained that Ireland had a just and equitable government. Austria could say the same in regard to Poland, and the question Mr. Lloyd George would have to answer would be "Has your Government the assent of the governed?" The Prime Minister's position, Major Hills warned him, would be still more impossible if he was faced at a peace conference with a free and united Poland. Neither Nationalists nor the Ulstermen took part in the debate, but the Ulster position was stated by Mr. Ronald McNeill, a close friend of Sir Edward Carson, whose speech was strongly marked by the new attitude toward this question. There was little that was conciliatory in the actual terms of his speech, but according to the next speaker it brought a tone and atmosphere to the discussion of the Irish

question which the House had never before experienced. Even when Mr. McNeill was urging, in effect, that a first step toward the settlement of the Irish question was to drop Mr. Dillon to the bottom of the sea, his tones were so persuasive as almost to carry conviction to Mr. Dillon himself.

Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Macmaster, Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Herbert Samuel, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Asquith followed these introductory speakers. The debate was wound up by Mr. Ginnell who proved himself a false prophet, for he had intervened in the short discussion on the Duma resolution and had managed to work in a few remarks on Ireland from the Sinn Féin standpoint, on the ground that in the actual Irish debate "the occupant of the chair will, as usual, be unable to see me." Sir Hamar Greenwood pleaded with occupants of the treasury bench not to intervene in the debate as their intervention, he contended, invariably had a disastrous effect. While himself continuing the tone of conciliation which had marked the previous speeches, he made a searching analysis of the colonial analogy, contending that the grant of self-government to the dominions, following as it did agreement between the various parties, races and creeds, in the colony concerned, was more a matter of machinery than of grant. He also reminded the House that self-government for any dominion had never been a subject rousing party or partisan feeling in the Mother Country, in the other dominions or in America, as was the case with the Irish question.

His practical contribution to the debate was that they might summon the Dominion statesmen together, reinforced by distinguished men from the Dominions who need not be politicians, following as it did agreement between the various parties, races and creeds, in the colony concerned, was more a matter of machinery than of grant. He also reminded the House that self-government for any dominion had never been a subject rousing party or partisan feeling in the Mother Country, in the other dominions or in America, as was the case with the Irish question.

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Finally came Mr. Bonar Law dissociating himself from the remarks of Lord Hugh Cecil, who had said that the only thing to think of in the government that would be set up by a government that would govern in the best way. Mr. Bonar Law took the position that a very bad government, if it had the consent and goodwill of the governed, would work better than a much better government without that consent and goodwill. He also dissociated himself from the idea that there was no national advantage in trying to settle the matter now. Mr. Bonar Law's speech brought out, like practically every other speech in the debate, the radical change which has taken place in the feeling of the House towards Ireland as a result of the attitude of Mr. Redmond and his followers from the outset of the war. The important part of his speech, however, was in the concluding sentences, in which he said that despite all risks the Government had decided to make still another effort to settle the question and would take the responsibility of coming forward as soon as possible with proposals of their own. With Mr. Asquith promising, in a few well-worded sentences, "not only the sympathy but the active cooperation of all of us here" the Irish question was again left in a position of promise.

## RELIEF MONEY POURS IN FOR PEOPLE IN EAST

Need Is Great, Says Mr. Morgenthau—Puts \$10,000,000 as Goal—He Expresses Belief That War Will Soon End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The \$3,000,000 mark has been passed in the effort to raise and dispatch funds to the relief of war sufferers in Western Asia. The announcement of this fact featured a recent conference held in this city by the Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. It was also stated that on the first day of the conference \$50,000 had been cabled.

The conference was attended by nearly 200 persons, including 23 missionaries and others who have actually witnessed the perpetration of atrocities in Turkey and have personally assisted in the work of relief. Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, expressed the belief that the committee should set as its immediate goal \$10,000,000, and he is certain that this sum can be secured easily.

The main object of the conference was to bring together men and women who, because of residence in Turkey or through study, have become experts on the problems there and also to outline the plan of campaign by which the relief fund is to be increased. For this latter purpose the meeting partook largely of the character of a training conference for the nearly 40 persons who are to be assigned to different sections of this country to arouse interest and organize local committees in as many cities and communities as possible.

The fact that the large sum reported has been made actually available for relief was emphasized, as was also the fact that the channels of communication still remain open and will doubtless continue so, even if Turkey should declare war against the United States. In such event there are neutral agencies which would continue the work of distribution and relief. Another fact prominently mentioned was that all the expenses of the committee, including those of the central office, the new field workers and the issuance of literature, are met privately, so that every dollar contributed actually reaches the field.

One session was largely given up to the question of cooperation by churches and other organizations in the various cities. Dr. Worth N. Tippy of the Federal Council of Churches, urged such cooperation and pledged the help of the council.

Mr. Morgenthau fully recognizes the magnitude of the task before the committee, but considers it none too big for the United States to accomplish. "And you will be surprised," he said, "by the way the country will support you. Peace is near now. But that need not prevent the giving generously of all you have. We shall need it after the war. Eventually we hope for the democratization of even Syria and Armenia, as a part of the trend of the purpose of this great war. The State Department feels there will be no great trouble to get money through to the sufferers."

## ANNUAL SCOTTISH MASONIC GATHERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The annual convocation of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland was held in the Royal Arch Hall, Edinburgh, recently. Companion Sir Robert K. Inches, former Lord Provost of Edinburgh, being in the chair. Companion the Earl of Cassillis was installed as first grand principal, and the other recently elected office bearers were invested with the insignia of their office. Companion T. M. Cunningham acting as installing officer. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the companions proceeded to the banquet hall, where the celebration of the vernal equinox was held. The usual banquet was, however, replaced by a simple repast. Companion the Earl of Cassillis presided. In reviewing the work of the Supreme Chapter during the past year, he stated that the total exaltations for the year were 597. The funds of the Supreme Chapter, he said, exceeded those of last year by £250, and besides that they had gathered together a special war relief fund of about £300. During the past year eight new Royal Arch chapters had been granted, two in Scotland, one in New South Wales, one in Queensland, one at Lagos, one in West Australia, one in Penang and one in the Transvaal.

Companion Sir Robert K. Inches, who also spoke, said that the various lodges in the Metropolitan District had contributed no fewer than 2000 men to the different battalions now abroad.

## ARMY COMMISSION PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Maginot, president of the Army Commission, having become Minister for the Colonies in the Ribot Cabinet, the commission has elected M. Nouzeys to fill the presidential chair. There were two candidates, M. Nouzeys and M. Paté. The question of military organization was once more raised by the Socialists, and M. Nouzeys clearly stated that the mili-

tary organization of the future would have to take into account the experience which the war had brought. The magnificent part played by the reserves would especially have to be considered in the formation of the armies of the future. The national army, said M. Nouzeys, would have to protect the guarantees which peace and the international constitution accompanying it, will bring.

## FOOD SHORTAGE GIVES RISE TO STRIKES IN SPAIN

Industrial Difficulties Less Inspired by Political Agitators Than at Any Time in War

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, there is no question that Spain is, at the moment of writing, faced with the probability of the most serious internal crisis she has experienced since the war commenced. Already at Barcelona and elsewhere, independent strikes of a more or less serious character are in progress and with the increase in prices, a serious shortage of necessities, and certain minor war discomforts and inconveniences now being inflicted on the people for the first time, such as the diminution of street lighting at night, a thing the Spaniard in the cities much dislikes, there is a strong tendency towards general action. While it is considered that a general strike is in prospect, it is hoped that such an unfortunate situation will be avoided. Lately, industrial disturbances have been traced directly to Germanophile propaganda, but in the present instance, the industries are unanimous with a common cause that presses hardly upon them, namely, the shortage of food that exists everywhere, and it may be said that the troubles referred to are perhaps less inspired by political agitators at the present moment than has been the case since the war commenced.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Government (at the time of writing under Count de Romanones) is most anxious and in every conceivable direction has been making efforts to improve the internal economic circumstances and the poor organization from which Spain has always suffered, which is such that it was almost bound to break down under the present war strain. The average Spaniard does not understand economics and the effect of the European war upon them, and has much excuse for misunderstanding through the active Germanophile propaganda waged in his midst and directed against the Government. The troubles referred to are not confined to the various industries, but apply likewise to the railway workers, and a joint meeting is announced of the General Union of Workers and the National Federation of Labor. These bodies decided last December that on a date to be chosen by them they would declare a general strike of indefinite duration if the bad conditions of work and the high prices of food were such as to justify such a measure. With a view to remedying the situation, the Government proposes to make a general statement indicating that the causes which have brought about this aggressive attitude will shortly be removed.

The Minister of the Interior has made a statement in which he says: "The working men of this country will accomplish a patriotic duty in abandoning the projected strike. On its own side the Government will do its duty." Count de Romanones maintains that public opinion will not be favorable to a movement which must inevitably cause serious hindrance to the solution of problems that are in suspense.

In the mean time various special measures have been taken. The Government has given its adherence to a scheme for entering on various industrial undertakings, and to set itself severely against mercantile abuses in every form. At the moment of writing, it is announced that a number of shipowners having declined to pay the duty of 3 pesetas a ton recently imposed upon them, their ships are now confiscated by Government order. Meanwhile the free importation of foreign meat has been arranged for, and Government marine insurance has been arranged, so that the prices and weights of bread are to be fixed immediately. The shipping problem so very much of the trouble, but in certain respects, it is not so bad as it was, and the prospects are growing brighter, but the case of some of the ports is, nevertheless, very serious.

The Minister of Public Works says he has received an official telegram from Valencia, detailing the situation there and showing it to be of a serious nature. The agglomeration of merchandise intended for shipment but unable to be shipped, has reached colossal proportions. "It is no use saying any more," says the Minister, Senor Gasset, "that all this is due to the fact that we have not mobilized our ships, but I repeat that from the first day of February, when the Central Empires started their blockade the Government has never, for a single moment, ceased to occupy itself with this problem. As soon as the royal decree for the establishment of our maritime security is signed, I shall enter upon the mobilization of our ships. The congestion in the ports will cease and thus will be solved one of the problems that most affects Spain at the present time."

On account of the shortage of wagons and the piling up of goods at the railway depots in consequence, the Government has decided to suspend temporarily the delivery of goods to France. The normal traffic will be resumed as soon as the block on the French lines is removed. There is also a prospect of a reduction in the passenger trains.

## BRITAIN STANDS FIRM DESPITE FOOD SHORTAGE

People Show Determination to Prosecute War to Victory—Scarcity of Potatoes, Sugar and Coal—Prices High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The people of England are now in a position to see in proper perspective certain facts with regard to Germany. The reason is that these phenomena are now appearing in England and the most pessimistic man in the street—left there precariously by the military authorities—knows that they do not indicate the early doom of England. Broadly speaking, the English people after two years and eight months of war, are now facing the first threats of the deprivations which Germany, Austria and Russia in particular, and the other belligerents in a degree, have been familiar with for months. Now, for the first time, certain food staples appear less regularly on their dining tables, and the rise of prices can be watched as a daily varying item of news and no longer as a continuous but almost imperceptible development.

As isolated facts regarding the food situation convey a false impression to observers abroad, they should remember carefully the above facts in estimating the staying power of Britain. It is, of course, true that the very poor of England have experienced difficulty regarding food and in other ways from an early stage of the war, but that is one of the results of war which all countries determined to fight must expect. These notes merely relate to the food question as a factor in the war. It is quite certain that the discomforts under which most people are suffering in England have not reached such a stage as to make anyone waver in the determination to hold on until complete victory is won. Potatoes are very difficult to get. The mass of Englishmen are, however, not likely to cry for peace if they never see another potato. They are still in the happy position of being able to buy bread as a substitute, even at a shilling for the four-pound loaf. And even if they adhere, as they should, to the voluntary ration of four pounds of bread per week and have still no potatoes, their plight is not desperate.

The three main commodities of which there is a lack are potatoes, sugar, and to include other necessities than food, coal. A member of Parliament stated the other day that he had had no coal for three weeks. But the smell of summer is already occasionally in the air—with equally occasional reversions to winter—and if the war goes on till 1918 the problem of distribution for next winter will almost certainly have been solved. For the coal question is one of distribution solely. Up till the beginning of January the distribution of coal, despite all difficulties, proceeded fairly normally. At the opening of the year masses of men were called up for the army from many branches of the transport business, including the house to house delivery of coal. Consequently the whole distributing machine suddenly slowed down. Hence the sudden appearance of long queues of people waiting to buy small quantities of coal and the sudden development of self-help in this direction as people fetched their own coal from the dealers' depots by taxi, van, barrow or perambulator. So far as London was concerned there was plenty of coal at the depots. In the case of some other parts of the United Kingdom the machine broke down before the point of local distribution was reached.

There is a scarcity of sugar. That the problem of scarcity in this and other commodities is not wholly due to shortage is proved by the fact that the Sugar Commissioners have issued enough sugar to give everyone three-quarters of a pound per week. Yet thousands of people have for frequent and lengthy periods been unable to obtain anything like three-quarters of a pound per week. Here again it is a question of distribution, and if there is no reason for anyone to be desperate, even if the supply of sugar largely diminishes, there is still less reason if the supply is actually there and only awaits some slight improvement in organization.

A certain magnanimity has apparently crept into political discussion, for no one blames the Government, although these difficulties only really began to be generally felt as the new

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Government's measures came into operation. This may be due to the fact that the carping press still supports Mr. Lloyd George. There is no need to express any judgment on the Government in saying that the food difficulties are mainly due to its determination to maintain the recruitment of the armies in the field at all costs. They are partially due also to the confusion caused by the sudden inauguration by the Government of those entirely novel methods of administration from which the mass of the public still hope to reap much ultimate benefit. For the time being, these things have more to do with the shortage of potatoes, sugar and, of course, coal, than all Germany's submarines.

In other commodities than those mentioned there is a greater or less shortage in various localities. But these three present the main difficulty at present, and all are subject to much improvement by an improvement in organization. There is a glut of sugar in some places because, although supplies to the dealers have been reduced by a fixed percentage as compared with 1915, their customers have declined in still greater proportion. On the other hand, there is scarcity in such places as munitions centers where grocers have to supply an overwhelming increase of custom with a greatly diminished supply. It is unlikely that a problem such as that will long baffle the experts engaged on it. One scheme which appears simple and satisfactory to the outsider and which has been under the consideration of the authorities is for each person or family to register with a grocer or store for the specified allowance of sugar and the grocer would then secure for the sugar commission only so much sugar as he required. Thus a glut in one district and a shortage in another would be avoided, for the grocer would no longer receive a fixed quantity which might be too much or too little, according to the movement of the population, but only so much as he required.

The local distribution of coal appears almost equally susceptible of adjustment, as does the distribution of milk, when for example one finds several milkmen supplying one small street. There is a crying demand for a more economical use of railway wagons when trains are to be seen carrying goods, which could in many cases be obtained locally, to some town, from another town perhaps 150 miles away—and returning empty. The pooling of wagons and a greater reliance on local supplies are remedies which would ease the situation and are certain to be adopted. For the time being the national service scheme is generally discussed as a definite failure, and the views of experts on the difficulties likely to beset a compulsory scheme are expressed very emphatically. But if it fails in its present form it will be tried in some other, and its success should provide a remedy for situations such as that mentioned by a member of Parliament, where nine acres of potatoes had to be left undug—because the farmer's men were all called up for the army—while in the adjoining district of a large town no potatoes could be had in the market at any price.

While these temporary scarcities are due to causes which should also be temporary, it is true that more and more of the British people are feeling the pinch of rising prices. Bread is a shilling the four pound loaf, haricot beans cost 10d. a pound instead of 3d. and cannot always be got for the price, macaroni costs 1s. 6d. per pound instead of about 5d. when it can be got, sago is 6d. a pound instead of 2d. or 3d., rhubarb at the moment of writing costs 3d. per bundle of two small sticks. These are prices prevailing in at least one neighborhood, but it is safe to say that they diminish no one's determination. They are due to many causes, including the super-submarines, which may or may not be remedied. What can be remedied are faults of organization, and if the main difficulties at the moment can be traced to this cause there is little reason to believe that the food question in England is likely to help the Germans much for a long time to come.

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## RESTORATION OF RAILROADS GOES ON IN MEXICO

Commission Appointed to Survey All Shops on Constitutional Lines With View to Improving Transportation Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Special efforts have been made to restore and improve the facilities of transportation and communication which in many places were damaged or allowed to fall into disrepair during the revolution. Numerous instances are afforded of railroad, telegraph and wireless improvements and extensions, including the restoration of practically normal conditions along the United States border.

One of the most important works has been the appointment by the directors of the Constitutional railroads of a commission to examine and reorganize the various railroad shops where equipment is repaired and, to a limited extent in some, built. This commission includes Señors Gustav Alvarado, Apolonio M. Sanchez and Augustin C. Ruiz.

The need for their work has arisen in large part from the fact that during the commercial disorganization, and the military operations of revolutionary times, the shops did not operate regularly, and the rolling stock was allowed to continue in use without needed repairs. Next to repairs of actual damage to railroad lines themselves, putting all available rolling stock and locomotives into service by giving needed repairs has offered the best opportunity for early restoration of regular and adequate service. Surveys have already been made of the shops of Guadalajara, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi, Monterrey, Tampico, Piedras Negras, Monclova and Mexico and all these are now working regularly and great quantities of equipment have been repaired and put into service.

Service has been restored between the capital and the border by way of Torreon, Chihuahua and Juarez, bridges having been rebuilt and the way put in proper condition. Further important improvements are contemplated in Northern Mexico, one in the eastern and one in the western part. A project has been approved for a line from Saltillo, the capital of Coahuila, to the port of Tampico which will open up a large section with great agricultural and mining possibilities.

In the west coast section a move is being made for the completion of the extension of the Southern Pacific of Mexico between Tepic and Guadalajara in accordance with the terms of the original concessions under which a Government subsidy was to be given for each mile completed. The aim is a continuous line from Nogales, on the Sonora-Arizona border to Mexico City.

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## ARMY OF 5000 BOYS FOR FARM WORK PROPOSED

Superintendents and Headmasters of Schools of Three Counties Decide on Plan to Help Increase Food Products

Plans for a farm army of 5000 high school boys in Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex counties were decided upon at a meeting of 60 headmasters and school superintendents at the State House this morning. The boys are to be enlisted in squads of 25, in charge of 200 squad leaders, presumably school teachers. These squads will be on call beginning immediately for any farmer in a given district.

Wages will be paid the boys while they are working, and a tentative rate of \$1 a day has been agreed upon by the teachers and superintendents who are backing the plan. Boys enlisting in this farm army will have to give up school now, but with the cooperation of school and college authorities a plan will be devised to allow them scholastic credit for work done on the farms.

Some sort of a merit system will be worked out, and for a certain number of merits the boy will receive an appropriate amount of credit, either toward his high school work or toward the credits necessary for entrance to college. New England college presidents have already gone on record as favoring the part of the plan by which high school seniors will be given college entrance credits for farm work this spring and summer.

Appropriate insignia will be designed for the boys to wear when on active farm duty, and upon their honorable discharge from the farm army next fall each soldier will receive a certificate signed by Governor McCall. A committee was appointed of school superintendents this morning to have charge of the various details of the plan, and this committee will meet daily from now on at the State House and will work in conjunction with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The committee consists of Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, chairman, and Superintendents Vernon M. Sheridan of Lawrence, F. H. Nickerson of Medford and C. S. Clark of Somerville. The meeting this morning is preliminary to a meeting of superintendents from all parts of Massachusetts that has been called for 10 o'clock Friday morning at the State House to discuss ways in which the public schools of the State may be of service during the war. The meeting Friday will not be limited to the food production side of the question.

Definite constructive talks on vital subjects are to be given by Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education, John D. Willard of the Public Safety Committee, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons College, Prof. George L. Farley of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Wilfrid L. Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Practical outlines of action and service will be presented and ample time for discussion has been arranged.

Today there goes out to all superintendents of education a communication from the commissioner regarding agricultural work that can be undertaken by the schools in cooperation with the State board as authorized by the Legislature. Such work must be organized as a department of school work and carried on under the supervision of the schools. It permits the instruction of adults as well as children, and of whole families in agricultural or home garden work.

Instruction will be given at such times as best suited to the convenience of the workers, such as twilight, perhaps the intention being to make the work as practical as possible, the end being the harvesting of crops. The State stands ready to reimburse the communities for such work to the extent of two-thirds of the salaries of properly qualified agricultural instructors and one-half the salary and maintenance of local vocational schools.

As its part in the contribution to the need of food conservation at this time the department of university extension will send out within a few days announcement of a new course on the preparation and use of foods. This will include balanced menus at small cost that are warranted to properly feed families. It will be given both by correspondence and classes.

In addition to activities already announced, the Boston schools probably will take up special agricultural instruction during the current year, but this will be decided upon by the school committee at a meeting on Thursday evening.

### Land for 700 Gardens

Chairman of Boston Parks Says 100 Have Made Applications

Sufficient land is available in Boston for 700 free vegetable gardens in Boston, according to John H. Dillon, chairman of the Park and Recreation Department. So far 100 persons have applied at the offices of the Park Department, 33 Beacon Street, for Boston free gardens. Yesterday's quota was 50, but hundreds more can be accommodated if they desire to raise their own garden truck this summer. Of the 50 applicants yesterday six were women.

Chairman Dillon said that he will make the allotments of the various garden plots to the applicants in a very short time now. This is the very time to get ready for the work and the Park Department and the Public Works Department are to furnish the

labor and the plows to turn over the land free of charge for the prospective home gardeners.

Worcester has followed the lead of Boston in offering part of the city's park system for gardening purposes. Fifty acres at Green Hill Park in Worcester are to be turned over to the Worcester County Farm Bureau today to be given out in small plots to the first comers.

More than 200 acres of tillable ground have been offered for food crops by a manufacturing company in Clinton. The company will plow, harrow and fertilize about nine acres at once and stands ready to do the same for the rest of the 200 acres of land it owns in the vicinity of Clinton. Resolutions favoring prohibition were adopted at a public safety rally in West Boylston Monday night. Members of the local safety committee announced that the committee had a fund of \$10,000 for making loans to farmers who wish to increase their acreage this year. Webster has a plan whereby land is plowed under the direction of the local safety committee at no charge to the individual citizen gardener.

Prosecution of West Roxbury citizens who did garden work last Sunday and whose names were taken by the police is not expected, but if it comes Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and Mayor Curley of Boston have announced that they will furnish bail and a lawyer for any Sunday gardener who is prosecuted.

Staple seeds can still be secured in good quantities and at reasonable prices, according to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Seed potatoes are quoted at not higher than \$3.37 1/2 a bushel in 10-bushel lots. Seed corn and pea beans are said to be in the market at no advance in price.

Town employees will be used in Brookline for plowing land in the next 10 days. The ground will be turned over to individuals after the preliminary work.

### Plattsburg Training

New England's Quota of Men to Be Sent Numbers 2500

New England's quota of men to be sent to the training camp for officers of the reserve corps which starts at Plattsburg, N. Y., May 8, has been set at 2500 and Capt. Samuel J. Sutherland, U. S. A., told a gathering of prospective candidates in Tremont Temple Monday night that the best men were wanted.

Applicants who qualify will attend the camp for three months, and at the end of that time some will be given commissions, others will be held for further training and others may be sent back to civilian life as unfit for the Army. Application blanks may be secured at 42 Water Street, Boston. Three letters of recommendation, preferably from present and past employers must accompany each application, and those who have had previous military training should present their discharge papers. Applicants must be between the ages of 20 years, nine months and 44, and physical fitness is a requisite.

While training at the Plattsburg camp the applicant may receive no pay, although there is now a bill before Congress which seems to have a good chance to pass which will provide for paying the men during their training. In any event candidates will be furnished uniforms, transportation to the camp and food while there.

### Universal Service

Boston Chamber of Commerce Urges Plan to Congressmen

New England congressmen and senators have been sent letters from the Boston Chamber of Commerce asking them to support the bill providing for universal service that is now pending. "The voluntary system is entirely inadequate and illogical," said Charles F. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in discussing the bill.

Boston Grand Army post patriotic instructors offer to recruit for military service or for other positions at least 100 Civil War veterans.

Women as inspectors of foods, food shops and places where food is manufactured for sale are recommended during the war by the Women's Municipal League.

A unit of the State Guard is to be formed by the British Naval and Military Veterans Association according to a vote taken at a meeting of the association Monday night.

Harvard's second unit of 1000 men in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is now being recruited, 62 being accepted Monday, the first day of college after the spring recess.

Vessels are not allowed to pass each other in the opening forming the gateway of the submarine net in North Broad Channel in Boston Harbor, according to a ruling laid down by port officials. A vessel going with the tide has the right of way.

### Recruiting Satisfactory

Army, Navy and Marine Corps recruiting officers all had something to be optimistic about today. Lieut.-Commander John Grady, U. S. N., of New York arrived at the Navy recruiting station this morning to look over the local situation. Figures of Navy enlistments for the week ending April 19 were given out today, and showed that 7603 enlisted in the whole country with 360 of this number from Boston and 2426 from the eastern district.

Army recruiting was brisk today and it was hoped to exceed yesterday's record figure of 28 men accepted and sent to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. No more Negroes, except for reenlistment, will be accepted at the Army Station. It was announced today, as the two regiments of Negro infantry and the two of cavalry are now recruited up to their quota.

## TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION IN 1920 ADVOCATED

Joint Committee of Legislature Hears Plans for Plymouth and Boston From Members of Commission and Others

Celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims was the subject of the hearing today before the joint legislative committee on Ways and Means, Senator Gifford presiding. Arthur Lord, chairman of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission related what has been done by the commission, whose report is now in print.

The new bill, which the commission recommends, provides that the commission may take, in the name of and for the benefit of the State, such lands, wharves and buildings in Plymouth between Town Brook and Brewster Street, such lands and buildings on Coles Hill and such lands and buildings lying between School Street and Burial Hill and South Russell Street as were recommended in the report of the commission, provided that they shall not take more than is covered by legislation, appropriation of money, or gifts otherwise. Authority is given to receive gifts and to construct the walls and do the work recommended by the commission.

Necessary changes in topography are authorized, also the erection of a memorial hall on Coles Hill, the holding of a historic pageant in Plymouth and agreement with the town authorities to care for the property after the celebration. An appropriation of \$50,000 is recommended. Mr. Lord said that no application for aid has been made to the National Government, but will be made later. He admitted that war conditions are adverse, but said that the appropriation could be held till the return of peace. It is estimated that the plans for Plymouth will cost about \$1,800,000.

Louis K. Liggett, another member of the tercentenary commission, presented the plan for an international exposition in Boston in connection with the celebration in Plymouth. He said that it was proposed to hold an international exposition, educational in nature and different from any of the recent expositions, such as that at San Francisco or Chicago. It would bring many millions of people to Massachusetts.

Mayor Curley was for the bill, saying that Boston would bear one-third of the total burden. It would be a cheap investment to spend \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 to promote the spirit of cooperation which would be developed.

Asa P. French, deputy governor-general of the general society of Mayflower descendants, of which Gen. Leonard Wood is governor-general, and representing also all of the hereditary patriotic societies in Massachusetts, objected to any celebration which should exploit the Pilgrims for commercial purposes, and be devoted to material progress. The celebration should be at Plymouth and should fit the character of the Pilgrims.

Senator Gifford read a letter signed by Senators Lodge and Weeks, Representative Gillett and most of the congressmen from Massachusetts favoring the celebration at Plymouth and protesting against the idea of having a great world's fair to commemorate such men and deeds.

Former Senator William S. Kyle, chairman of the committee on the subject chosen by the Plymouth town meeting, urged that Plymouth ought not to be an adjunct of any other celebration. Everything sacred connected with the Pilgrims is at Plymouth. The war is one reason for the celebration, for it affords opportunity for glorifying the democratic ideal.

Representative Warner, House chairman of the committee, questioned Mr. Kyle at some length as to whether or not the voters of Plymouth, in town meeting, had given him specific authority to favor a bill which carried with the right of a State commission to take land by eminent domain.

Mr. Kyle answered that the town meeting had no specific measure before it at the time, but that it had unanimously voted to give the committee of which he was chairman full discretionary power to favor or oppose any bill that might be presented to the Legislature dealing with the celebration in 1920.

John H. Fahey, former chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, then favored the exposition idea, claiming that the war made such an event not only desirable, but timely. The nations of the world will then be striving to reach their old level of friendship for one another to the very end that they may engage in the peaceful and constructive competition which will furnish their own and the world's prosperity. A great gathering in New England, such as that planned, will do wonders in that direction.

He pointed to the fact that France, even now, is holding one of its most successful expositions in Paris, that Spain has but recently appropriated \$3,000,000 for a permanent building in New York and that Argentina is talking of doing the same thing.

Harvey H. Pratt of Scituate, representing that town, Duxbury and Marshfield, believed that anything more than a permanent memorial at Plymouth as commemorative of the landing of the Pilgrims would be grossly inappropriate. "It would be inappropriate," he said, to flaunt before the faces of European nations their own misfortunes due to the calamities of war.

If 10 years from now the State wishes to celebrate the settlement of Boston an exposition such as has been proposed would be perfectly fitting, and it could then be confined to Boston. He would have the present celebra-

tion consist of a permanent memorial at Plymouth, but proposed that \$150,000 more be added to the amount named in the bill and this should be expended for rehabilitating historic spots and ideals in Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury. He believed that a bronze should be placed in his own town to commemorate the settlement there of the Pilgrim Winslow, whose ancestors have played an important part in the life and history of Massachusetts.

He favored the Lord bill, but disapproved of Mayor Curley's proposal and also that for a great art collection as a means of celebrating the Pilgrims' landing at Plymouth after they had abandoned Provincetown.

Mr. Fahey, in answer to Mr. Pratt, said that if a permanent memorial at Plymouth is to be the only object of the celebration the appropriation should be materially cut.

Anson B. Ederly brought the hearing to a close by advocating his own bill for a State appropriation of \$15,000,000 for an international exposition.

### Recommendations Made

Tercentenary Association of Civic and Business Organizations Reports

In a report on the proposed Pilgrim tercentenary celebration, the Pilgrim Tercentenary Association of Civic and Business Organizations makes the following recommendations to the Massachusetts Legislature:

"1. That the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission be requested to continue its work and be authorized and directed to recommend a definite and comprehensive plan setting forth the scope and character of a fitting exposition, to supplement the observance to be held at Plymouth.

"2. That the commission be requested to recommend a site, the best method of financing the exposition and the steps necessary to the successful consummation of the project.

"3.—That before completing its plan it be requested to give hearings to interested citizens and consider any ideas advanced which may serve to make the undertaking original in scope and of lasting benefit to the people of the State.

"4.—That the present Legislature authorize the incorporation of an exposition company, subscriptions to the capital of which will determine the will of our business community and our people to substantially support an exposition which will be a credit to our citizens.

"5.—That the commission be provided with sufficient funds to do its work thoroughly and to make a final report to the Governor and Council on or before Dec. 1, 1917."

## HOSPITAL SHIP SINKING CALLED UNJUSTIFIABLE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—The International Red Cross committee in a note to the German Government referring to their order of Jan. 29 regarding the sinking of hospital ships and referring also to the torpedoing of the three hospital ships, Asturias, Britannic and the Gloucester Castle, draws the German Government's very serious attention to the responsibility it would assume toward the civilized world by persisting in the resolution which contradicts humanitarian conventions to which Germany has pledged herself.

The note refers to the German Government's right to search and points out that Germany is not attacking combatants but defenseless beings and women devoting themselves to the work of relief and charity.

The note adds that even if the correctness of the facts upon which Germany bases the justification of her order were admitted the committee considers that nothing could excuse the torpedoing of hospital ships.

## GERMANS TO BE ON HOSPITAL SHIPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An official announcement refers to the German decision to torpedo hospital ships without warning, contrary to international law and the dictates of humanity. In these circumstances, says the announcement, the French Government makes it known that they will embark German prisoners in these vessels.

### REPATRIATION OF BELGIANS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A statement published in the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung last week says that idle Belgians are to remain in Germany by expression of the sovereign will and only those unjustly deported as unemployed may be repatriated. There is no intention of sending back all Belgians in Germany and those justly deported as unemployed and who are fit for work will remain.

### INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISKS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Arrangements have been made for insuring against war risks at fixed rates essential cargoes carried on neutral steamers to or from British or Allied ports. Insurances under this scheme may be effected on and after Wednesday, April 25, at the War Risks Office, 33 King William Street.

### CONTROL OF FLOUR MILLS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Captain Bathurst stated in Parliament today that the Food Controller would take control as from next Monday of all large flour mills.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

smothered with a heavy loss to the Germans.

The main British attack yesterday was along the Scarpe Valley, where the German resistance is strong as the British thrust at this point constituted a grave menace to the center of the German switch line, on which the recent German retirement was based and which runs from somewhere near Queant in the south, to its connection with the original line, probably in the neighborhood of La Bassée in the north.

During Sunday night the capture of the greater portion of Havrincourt Wood constituted a turning movement at the south end of the switch, just below the joint with the original Hindenburg line. Successful British pressure at these two tactical points would force the Germans back; on practically the whole line, probably releasing Douai and Cambrai as well.

### French Offensive

Major Morant Declares Effort on Western Front a Failure

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Major Morant, writing in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, says the results of the French offensive hitherto are quite unimportant, the possession of single portions of terrain no longer playing a decisive role in a deeply echeloned and fortified zone. The aim of the German defense is to prevent, at all costs the enemy's strategic aim of breaking through, hence the fighting line must be kept movable and ground may be yielded at some points to compel the enemy to fight without the support of his heavy artillery and exposed, while overcoming obstacles, to the destructive fire of the entire German infantry and artillery.

These tactics afford repeated opportunities for German counterattacks with a reserve outside the range of the enemy's fire whose principal object is not to maintain the line but to facilitate on evacuation of the captured terrain the choice of such positions that the subsequent defense can be maintained with a minimum force, leaving a maximum force available for the next offensive.

Tactical success in modern battles, therefore, depends on the complete physical and moral disorganization of the enemy first, and the greatest Anglo-French attacks have failed. Further attempts to break through will be made, but the troops contemplate the fighting ahead with undiminished confidence.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The official German statement issued last evening reads:

On the battlefield of Arras today the new English assault broke down without success under very heavy enemy losses.

On the Aisne and in Champagne there have been strong artillery duels at intervals.

On the Russian front yesterday our opponents directed lively artillery fire against our lines, says yesterday's official communication. We then responded energetically. In retaliation for the dropping of bombs by Russians near Lida, we made aerial attacks on Molodechno and Turez, respectively northwest and southwest of Minsk.

On the Macedonian front Bulgarian troops repulsed a British attack southwest of Lake Doiran.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—This afternoon's communiqué reports that severe fighting continued yesterday evening and at intervals during the night on the whole British front from Croisilles to north of Gavrelle.

The Germans constantly counterattacked with great determination and regardless of losses. The positions gained by the British yesterday and already reported have been maintained. Further progress has been made east of Monchy and in the Rouex neighborhood. A particularly violent counterattack early this morning against Gavrelle was successfully beaten off. The prisoners already exceeded 1500, including 30 officers. Many more have still to come in.

South of the Bapaume-Cambrai road the British gained ground during the night on a wide front east of Epehy and reached the St. Quentin Canal in the Vendhuile neighborhood. Further north the villages of Villers, Blouich and Veaucamp have been captured by the British together with a number of prisoners.

The official report from British headquarters in France last night, says:

There was heavy and continuous fighting throughout the day on both banks of the Scarpe and important enemy positions were gained by our troops. A marked feature of the day's operations was the frequent violent enemy counterattacks, in which the Germans suffered heavy losses.

We captured the village of Gavrelle and the German defenses for two and a half miles to the south of the village, as far as Rouex cemetery.

On the right bank of the Scarpe our troops fought their way forward on a wide front south and east of Monchy de Preux and captured Guemappe. The number of prisoners taken has not yet been ascertained, but is known to exceed considerably over 1000.

We also made progress southeast of Lens, in the neighborhood of the Souchez River. There was great activity in the

air yesterday, in which our aircraft were entirely successful. In the air fighting, six aeroplanes were brought down. Fifteen others were driven down out of control. In one engagement a hostile formation of eight machines was attacked by two of our aeroplanes, which brought down two hostile machines and drove down a third out of control.

Besides those destroyed in the air fighting, one German airplane was shot down by antiaircraft guns. In addition, seven German kite balloons were destroyed yesterday. Seven of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—This afternoon's official communiqué reports a violent artillery duel in the Hurlerblase-Foulon Valley and the Craonne region. Local engagements enabled the French to progress and improve their positions on the plateau of Chemin des Dames and towards Juvincourt, where they captured a German post. Northeast of Rheims, two German surprise attacks were successfully checked, the French taking some prisoners.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

In Belgium the Germans launched this morning several attacks at various points along our front, but these were completely repulsed by our fire. Some enemy groups which succeeded in penetrating our advance elements were driven out immediately after a hand-to-hand engagement. The Germans left prisoners in our hands.

Between the Somme and the Oise our batteries effectively shelled German organizations. Between the Aisne and the Chemin des Dames we made new progress in the course of the day. North of Sancy the artillery fighting was particularly lively in the sector of Hurlerblase farm. Intermittent artillery actions occurred on the rest of the front.

On April 22 our pilots fought a number of aerial engagements, six enemy aeroplanes being brought down. One of our groups composed of 14 machines last night dropped 1740 kilos of projectiles on railway stations and bivouacs in the valley of the Aisne.

Belgian communication: At various points on the Belgian front the artillery fighting was resumed with greater activity than the preceding days. Around Het Sas there was lively bomb fighting.

Eastern theater: April 22—Lively artillery actions occurred in the regions of Lake Doiran, and Tchernia bend, particularly the Italian sector. On the night of April 21-22, numerous enemy reconnaissances were repulsed by rifle fire and grenades on the front between Trsvena Stena and Sokol. An enemy airplane was brought to earth near Koritsa, two officers being made prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Yesterday's Italian official statement reads: On the Head Rienza during the night of April 21-22, after violent artillery preparation, an Austrian detachment entered the Italian advanced positions north of Treccine Hut. An Italian counterattack at dawn expelled the Austrians, capturing 30 prisoners, including one officer.

## RUSSIA AROUSED BY SINKING OF STEAMER ZARA

(Continued from page one)

dealt a most serious blow at the attempts to handle the Russian revolutionaries in the direction of a separate peace. There is evidence to show that these efforts have been very constant and determined, extending to the release of Russian prisoners who were found to favor a separate peace.

M. Millukoff has announced also that he has documents which prove that the Germans have been debating whether to attack now or to wait until internal disorders deliver Russia into their hands. It has always been held in The Christian Science Monitor cable dispatches that the balance of probabilities was against such a growth in internal disorders. This still remains true.

The danger of peasant risings has still further diminished, despite attempts at incitement by the distribu-

tion of pamphlets in the southwestern provinces and the arguments of agents provocateur, who endeavor to rouse the peasants against the landowners. Petrograd itself has M. Lenin, who from the palace of the ballet dancer, Chassinka, calls for a separate peace with Germany and a rising against the Russian Government. As already cabled, it was M. Lenin who returned to Russia from Switzerland, traveling across Germany under a German safe conduct, and his violence of language and the repudiation of him even by the large number of extreme Social Democrats whom he leads has reduced his campaign to a matter for laughter.

In The Christian Science Monitor cables it has always been held that the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has always been the body which considered itself as custodian of the liberties gained in the revolution and as having the duty of keeping a watchful and critical eye on Government, which largely represents the middle classes.

In a speech on Saturday M. Tchadze, president of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, defined the position clearly when, referring to the Provisional Government and his Council, he denied that there was any duality of power in the Government. The Council, he maintained, simply acted as a check on the Government, adding that an opposition was always necessary. The speaker's remarks were received with great approval.

As to the attitude of the workmen in the factories providing supplies for the Army, it is to be noted that the workmen generally have decided to celebrate May 1 new style or April 18 Russian style as a holiday throughout Russia, when observances will be held on an unprecedented scale. To make up for this, however, the workmen have decided to work all day on Sunday, April 29.

Prince Lvoff and M. Gutchkoff, the War Minister, have issued an appeal to the workmen, pointing out that the hour of trial which is arriving may prove decisive, for Russia will either become happy and free forever or will be deprived of her national honor and become enslaved. The liberty we have won, they add, is in our own hands. Meantime in every direction the Russian revolution continues to bear fruit, indicating the soundness of its cause. A great congress has been held of the heads of the rural schools throughout all Russia, and on Saturday this congress voiced a demand for a complete reorganization of Russian school life and of its primary education.

## PLAN TO SOLVE IRISH QUESTION EXPECTED SOON

(Continued from page one)

Thessaly and of rifles and ammunition of the Greek army pattern. Lord Robert added that the French commander-in-chief was taking all necessary steps.

In the course of an argument with Mr. McNeill, who asked questions, the Speaker described King Constantine as technically a friendly neutral.

Monday—Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently announced that there had been further losses in hospital ships and that these would be announced in due course. The Shipping Controller, it may be mentioned, states that the output of steamers, upward of 100 tons gross, for the six months ending December last, was less than Mr. Runciman's estimate, but the output for March has exceeded the estimate, being at the rate of 1,000,000 tons per annum. The three types of standard ships contracted for are of approximately 5000, 3000 and 2000 tons gross, respectively. No ship of 14,000 tons has been ordered and the policy recommended by Major Chapple of building seven ships of 2000 tons rather than one of 14,000, so that seven times the number of submarines will be required to do the same amount of damage is actually being followed.

Mr. Bonar Law at the same time announced that the situation in Greece was now under consideration by the Allies and any statement would be premature. The Government had decided to have a secret session, and he hoped to make a statement early next week.

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## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

VII

Article III, relating to compulsory religious worship and maintenance of "public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality," was considered of enough importance to receive the attention of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1779-1780 during a large part of about two weeks devoted by the convention to the Declaration of Rights. Yet, despite all this attention, article III holds the record of being the only one of the 30 articles in the Declaration of Rights that has been changed by the people during the 137 years since the first Constitutional Convention was dissolved.

Complete religious freedom was knocking for admission to a place among the guaranteed rights of the people in 1779, but the convention, though going much farther in this direction than did the General Court in the rejected "Constitution of 1778," failed to go the full length. Consequently, it was not until the people of Massachusetts in 1833 adopted a substitute for article III, which became article XI of the Amendments to the State Constitution, that full religious freedom could be said to be established.

Unfortunately, the Journal of the Convention of 1779-1780 sheds little light regarding what was said during the discussion of Article III; that the debates were numerous, however, and not lacking for speakers is clearly revealed. Assembling after a short recess on Oct. 28, 1779, the convention received the report of the Committee of Thirty which had been preparing during the recess a tentative draft of a Declaration of Rights and Form of Government. Article III of this tentative draft set forth that "good morals being necessary to the preservation of civil society," the Legislature had the right and ought to provide, at the expense of the "subject" if necessary, "suitable support for the public worship of God and of the teachers or religion and morals." It held further that the Legislature could require attendance at religious service and that money paid for religious support should, if the "subject" required it, be applied to the support of the teachers of his own religion.

Reached for consideration the following day, Article III was "largely debated," says the Journal, and then the convention adjourned to Monday. Resuming debate after the Sunday recess, it was soon decided to suspend, partly in order "to have a fuller House for the consideration of so important an article." Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 10 a. m. was assigned for the next debate.

All day Tuesday was devoted to the article, the debate being "very extensive" in the afternoon, during which it was voted to suspend the rule requiring special permission of the convention to speak more than once on the same question. After the subject again had been "largely debated" nearly all Wednesday, it was voted to refer the article to a special committee of seven, and adjournment was taken to Friday. Among those on the committee were Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine and Theophilus Parsons.

The report of this committee was not far different in substance from that of Article III as presented in the tentative draft. It included a paragraph at the end, giving legal protection to every denomination of Christians, which became an object of strenuous controversy when the committee's report was taken up for consideration the following Wednesday. Motions were made and debated, but not carried, to add various qualifying clauses after the reference to Christians, as, for instance, "whose avowed principles are not inconsistent with the peace and safety of the Constitution," "being Protestants," "except papists," etc. A motion to expunge the whole article was made but was defeated.

Finally, it was voted to consider each proposition in the article separately. This was done, and after several changes in wording had been made, the article was adopted by the convention as follows:

"III. As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community but by the institution of the public worship of God, and of public instructions in piety, religion, and morality: Therefore, to promote their happiness, and to secure the good order and preservation of their Government, the people of this Commonwealth have a right to invent their legislation with power to authorize and require, and the Legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

"And the people of this Commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their Legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

"Provided, notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

"And all moneys paid by the sub-

ject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

"And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law."

Article III continued as a part of the Declaration of Rights for 53 years. During this period sentiment gradually developed for a modification of certain passages. The Massachusetts legislature of 1832 and 1833 agreed to a substitute which removed the compulsory and sectarian features of Article III and included the broad provisions under which all religious societies of the present day are entitled to conduct their activities. The substitute proposed by the Legislature was adopted by the people in November, 1833.

As Article XI of the Amendments to the Constitution, it guarantees religious freedom to the people of Massachusetts in the following terms:

"As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this Commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and held for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall, file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thereupon shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law."

## SUNDAY GARDEN BILL ADVOCATED AT THE HEARING

Mayor Curley of Boston, Senator John E. Beck of Chelsea and a score of others appeared today before the legislative committee on Legal Affairs to urge the passage of a bill to authorize the Lord's Day in household gardens. They argued that the present food shortage made it necessary that all hampering legislation be removed and enabling statutes passed. In opposition to the bill were a band of other men, representatives of the Lord's Day League, the Civic Alliance and like organizations.

Among those who spoke in favor of the bill, which would make it "lawful for any person who maintains a garden appurtenant to the house for the purpose of raising flowers, fruit or vegetables for the use of his household and not for sale" to work in the same on Sundays, were Senator Beck, James A. Sanborn, former Senator George H. Ellis, Representative Alfred Moore, Peter T. Fallon of Quincy, John S. Ballou, Representative James Morrison of Medford, Representative Arthur E. Marsh of Springfield, George A. Phipps of Dorchester, Francis Peabody, Walter McMenimen, Thomas Curley of Waltham, James Russell of Milton, Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, the Rev. Edward Cummings of South Congregational Church, Boston, E. T. Hartman of the Massachusetts Civic League, S. H. Stone of West Roxbury, Representative Charles Winchester of Dorchester, and O. D. Ladlow of New York.

The opposition came from John W. Wilson, Boston; George S. Ladd of Sturbridge, executive officer of the State Grange; former Representative H. Hustis Newton of Everett; Representative William A. Kneeland of Winchester, Benjamin Alling, William D. Brigham and F. W. Burnstead.

### Malden Garden Plans

MALDEN, Mass.—To further interest of Malden residents in gardening this summer, the Malden committee on food conservation and supply of the public safety committee has announced that all such lots may be registered with the committee through representatives in the different wards, known as the ward committees, will be plowed and harrowed on the condition that the owners pay half of the actual expense in advance.

### APPLICATION WITHDRAWN

After their application had been granted yesterday by the Boston Licensing Board the applicants for a liquor license at 469 Neponset Avenue announced the withdrawal of the application. A public hearing was given on the application by the Licensing Board last Friday and at that time residents and business men of the district and city officials of Quincy appeared in opposition.

### CITY PAYS \$10.36 FOR COAL

The Boston Purchasing Department today purchased 500 tons of soft coal for \$10.26 a ton, as against a contract price of \$3.68 a ton for the same coal in 1914. The supply secured today was for Long Island and is expected to last until June 1. No bids have yet been received for 41,000 tons of Pocahontas or New River coal for city departments for next winter.

## HAMPDEN NOTES DECLINE MAY BE FIFTY PER CENT

Bank Commissioner Thorndike Testifies Before Legislative Committee Hearing on the \$10,000 Inquiry Measure

That notes of the Hampden Railroad held by 33 savings banks in Massachusetts, and amounting to \$800,000 may have declined 50 per cent in value since the banks advanced the money to a company which never operated its 15 miles of high-grade track, was the opinion expressed yesterday by Bank Commissioner A. L. Thorndike at a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee on the resolve for an appropriation of \$10,000 for an investigation of the railroad.

Representative Harvey E. Frost of Somerville, who introduced the resolve, stated that it was reported that fear of prosecution had driven the banking interests behind the Hampden proposition to return the \$800,000 to the savings banks. The hearing on the resolve will be continued this afternoon. Both Bank Commissioner Thorndike and Atty.-Gen. Henry C. Atwill were before the committee at the adjourned hearing yesterday afternoon.

Bank Commissioner Thorndike said when he took office a year after the Hampden Railroad was built, that the Hampden Investment Company, a Massachusetts corporation, had \$200,000 capital paid in and looked like a substantial indorser for Hampden Railroad notes. It conformed to the law according to the records in the case, I cannot investigate further than that. The \$800,000 was in the hands of 33 savings banks which are so scattered that conspiracy doesn't seem possible. The notes are now held as overdue paper, and no interest has been paid since 1914. Other investments, such as Westinghouse paper, have paid out finally, and so will this. There may be a loss, but not a total loss.

"Are they still good?" asked Representative Samuel Collins. "I don't know," said Mr. Thorndike. "Who does if you don't?" "I don't know," repeated the commissioner. "Those notes were good investment at the time. About 160 directors of the 33 savings banks thought they were all right. My department doesn't have anything to do with the quality of an investment, only the legality of it."

Under a fire of questions by Representative Lomasney the commissioner said he accepted the New England Audit Company's report on the Hampden Railroad Company showing \$1,000,000 or road notes bought by the Hampden Investment Company with \$200,000 paid in, and then put the road notes on the list of legal investments for savings banks. Mr. Lomasney demanded to know the value of the notes today. Thorndike said eventually the savings banks would lose nothing but the interest. "But today, today," insisted Lomasney. "No man could say," said Thorndike. "The real estate of the road is still there. Originally there was twice as much money in the company as there are notes in savings banks, and I can't imagine the assets shrinking more than 50 per cent."

Attorney-General Atwill said that he was not responsible for the resolve introduced by Representative Scott, although the latter claimed that it was based on the report on the Hampden Railroad contained in the annual report of the Attorney-General to the Legislature.

"Are you under any embarrassment that would prevent you from proceeding against the Hampden Railroad men?" Chairman Warner asked. "Only that in a civil suit I can't compel witnesses to appear," he said. "Would you prosecute if you thought there had been anything criminal done by anybody?" the chairman asked. "I certainly would," said Mr. Atwill, "but so far as I know there has not been any criminality. So far as savings banks' trustees are concerned, I don't see how they could have acted criminally unless they conspired with outsiders to misinvest the people's money, knowing the investment was illegal."

"If all savings banks got their money back and it could be shown

that the investment in 1912 was nothing worse than an error of judgment, would you feel you had to prosecute them under this bill?" was asked. "Not if they got 100 cents on the dollar," said Mr. Atwill, "but I don't see how the Hampden Railroad Company could have raised enough money to pay them off."

During the course of the hearing, Mr. Frost also stated that it was rumored in banking circles in Boston that the Attorney-General's attitude toward the Hampden Railroad had changed after meeting former Attorney-General Herbert Parker, counsel for the Hampden Railroad.

Mr. Parker stated to the committee that in his argument in opposition to the investigation which he will make at the hearing this afternoon he will show that a former Attorney-General in an opinion to the Legislature, had ruled that that body had not the right to order the Attorney-General to make such an investigation.

## ELLIOTT RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT OF NEW HAVEN ROAD

Will Assume Chairmanship of New Committee of Intercompany Relations of Branches

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company today the resignation of Howard Elliott as president was accepted to take effect May 1. E. J. Pearson, since March 9, 1916, vice-president of the company and Mr. Elliott's assistant in charge of general construction, operation and maintenance, was elected president to succeed Mr. Elliott.

Benjamin Campbell, for several years vice-president of traffic, was elected senior vice-president and president of the New England Steamship Company, the Hartford New York Transportation Company and the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Company.

The board of directors created a committee of intercompany relations, which is to consist of the presidents and vice-presidents of the various companies comprising the New Haven system.

Mr. Elliott is to be chairman of this committee and work with the various presidents to coordinate and harmonize the activities of the various companies.

### SIMMONS COLLEGE

Candy sales at the Simmons College freshmen-sophomore party netted \$11.55 which has been contributed to the Red Cross movement. The sophomore-senior luncheon has been canceled and plans for a May carnival to take its place on May 12 are being made. Final election results will be made public at the student government dinner May 18. The sophomore May Day has been postponed from May 1 to 16. The Microcosm, the college year book, will be on sale May 1.

### WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

Civilian relief activities are occupying the attention of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party at the headquarters, 421 Boylston Street. The headquarters will be open every weekday from 9:30 to 1 o'clock for individual sewing and hand work, with materials also on hand to be made up outside.

### RUSSIANS CONGRATULATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Authors, artists and composers, in meeting Monday, under the auspices of the National Institutes of Arts and Letters, adopted an address congratulating Russian authors and artists who aided in the revolution.

### WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

At the Women's City Club last evening the guest of honor was Miss Amy Lowell, who entertained the members in Pilgrim Hall later with a talk on "Polyphonic Prose" and readings from her poems. Mrs. George Parkman presided.

### LES DARCY HAS ENLISTED

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Les Darcy, the Australian boxer, has enlisted in the United States Army Aviation Reserve Corps here.

## CITY COMMITTEE INDORSES SLATE FOR CONVENTION

Boston Republican Organization Favors Candidates Given Support of the Antiinitiative and Referendum Element

The "slate" of the Republican City Committee of Boston for the election, Tuesday, May 1, of delegates-at-large to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, made public today, is the same as the "slate" indorsed by the Committee on Publicity, the antiinitiative and referendum organization. In a statement accompanying the publication of today's slate, Senator Herman Hornell, chairman of the Republican City Committee of Boston, says that two candidates have been substituted for the two indorsed by his committee who failed to qualify at the primary election.

Those in the slate of the Republican committee are: Charles Francis Adams of Concord, Albert S. Apsey of Cambridge, Charles J. Barton of Melrose, John L. Bates of Brookline, William H. Brooks of Holyoke, Charles F. Choate Jr. of Southboro, Charles W. Clifford of New Bedford, Louis A. Colledge of Milton, John W. Cummings of Fall River, Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, Frank E. Dunbar of Lowell, Samuel J. Elder of Winchester, Wilmet R. Evans Jr. of Everett, Abbot Lawrence Lowell of Cambridge, Nathan Matthews of Boston, Moorfield Storey of Lincoln.

It is understood in political circles that many of the Republican organization leaders in the Boston representative districts will actively support this slate of candidates for delegates-at-large.

President Lowell of Harvard, in a public statement today, says a judicial attitude is one of the prime requisites for membership in the Constitutional Convention and urges public attention to the general qualifications of the candidates.

"One would hardly think it necessary to dwell upon the importance of selecting good men to revise the fundamental instrument which regulates the Government of the Commonwealth, and the rights, duties and well-being of the citizens," says President Lowell; "nor is it necessary to point out that the voters should take a deep interest in seeing that the men they consider most fit are elected to a convention of this kind."

"It should contain men who have had experience in the administration of affairs of state, others who have

given thought to such matters, and representatives of the different interests and points of view that naturally and properly exist in a community as complex and highly developed as our own.

"The primary duty of the convention is to examine the present Constitution, and try with an open mind to discover how far it has failed to bring the results expected by its framers, how far away any of its provisions have been outgrown, and in what way it can be improved. Information for this purpose must be obtained from public officials and other people whose experience can point out defects and their remedies.

"A candidate for the convention may well have ideas of particular reforms, such, for instance, as changing our practice of appropriation, and of substituting therefore a more systematic budget; but in any case he should go with an open mind.

"The first duty of the delegates, therefore, should be to listen, and maintain a judicial attitude, in order to prepare and lay before the people for acceptance or rejection such changes as on careful consideration seem to them most likely to insure the welfare and progress of a community which has been on the whole during the last 150 years one of the best governed, most prosperous and happy on earth."

It is understood that John A. Keller, recently nominated to be sheriff of Suffolk County, will, if his nomination is confirmed by the Executive Council, as is expected, announce his withdrawal as a candidate for the convention from the Eleventh Congressional District. Because of the late hour, his name will probably appear on the election ballot, however.

### BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Statistics issued by Boston University indicate that this institution now holds third place in New England with reference to the number of students, being surpassed only by Harvard and Yale. The average increase of about 600 per year is due mainly to the rapidly growing College of Business Administration and to the increased attendance upon the courses of religious education at the Theological School. The catalogue of the evening courses alone shows an enrollment of 1234 for this year; of these 947 are men. The total enrollment of day and evening course is 1446, an increase of 621 over the registration for the previous year. In addition to those officially numbered in its classes the department of religious education is conducting classes numbering over 900 in Malden, under the direction of Prof. Walter Athearn.

### CITY TO BUY WAR BONDS

At a meeting of the Boston Sinking Fund Commissioners and Mayor Curley today it was decided to invest \$500,000 of the sinking funds of the city in the United States Government bonds which are to be issued for war purposes.

## TARIFF SECTION TO BE OMITTED FROM TAX BILL

Republican Members of House Decide Not to Take Advantage of War Situation in Order to Force Higher Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tariff revision was dropped by financial leaders of the House Monday as a means of raising war revenues. Unable to come to agreement, a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, consisting of Representatives Kitchin, Rainey, Dixon, Fordney and Longworth, has practically decided that the tariff section will be omitted from the tax bill now in preparation. This will mean that \$206,000,000 additional revenue must be raised from other sources.

A sentiment among Republican members of the House that they should not take advantage of the war situation in order to force into effect a high Republican tariff is believed to be in part responsible for the subcommittee's tentative action. Recommendations of Secretary McAdoo are being closely followed so far as is possible. Changes have been advanced in the proposed taxes on automobiles. A report will be made to the full committee early in the week.

## FARMERS' CREDIT PLANS DISCUSSED

At a meeting this morning of the finance committee of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee a committee of three was named to devise ways and means for the immediate extension of credit by Massachusetts banks to the farmers of the Commonwealth who need money to begin work this year. The committee consists of James M. Prendergast, Allan Forbes and Philip Stockton.

### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

"Resolved that the Illiteracy Test for Restricting Immigration is Unjust" will be the subject of a debate at Radcliffe College this afternoon. The Lowell Institute Chorus, composed of Harvard and Radcliffe students, will give a program at a meeting of the Radcliffe Musical Association in Agassiz House this afternoon. Dorothy Fuller, Marion Chutler and Gladys Evans have been nominated for the vice-presidency of the guild and Ruth Blackman for secretary, the election to be held May 2.

Fair List Prices      Fair Treatment

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CORD

## Mark the SIZE of Silvertown Cord

UNDER the skin there are but THREE tires:

FABRIC, swathes of Canvas.  
THREAD WEB, a five to seven ply MASS of STRINGS.  
And CABLE CORD, here laid bare to your sight, found ONLY in Silvertown, the original patent-protected cord tire.

Note the thick, sturdy SIZE of Silvertown CABLE-CORD. It is 45 to 96 times heavier than WEB THREADS and a thousandfold stronger. Strong enough to swing the weight of a man.

Three to four threads with all AIR in them replaced with RUBBER are twisted while warm into a SILVERTOWN UNIT CORD; and fifteen to twenty-four UNIT cords are twisted into a CABLE-CORD.

A perfect welding of cord and rubber—40 PER CENT RUBBER—this CABLE-CORD keeps cool no matter how fast the automobile speeds.

Though Silvertowns, trade-marked with the Red-Double-Diamond, cost more than ordinary tires, you can not afford to be without their greater comfort and ultimate economy.

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The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio  
Also Makers of the Famous Fabric Tires  
Goodrich Black Safety Treads

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Silvertown Cord  
X-cels

1. Increased engine power.
2. Smoother riding.
3. Fuel saving.
4. Speedier.
5. Coast farther.
6. Start quicker.
7. Easier to guide.
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9. More resistive against puncture.
10. Repaired EASILY and PERMANENTLY.

Where You See This Sign  
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Ask Your Dealer for Them

"SILVERTOWNS MAKE ALL CARS HIGH GRADE"



## Why is Beech-Nut Butter Different?

BECAUSE every Beech-Nut process is different. BECAUSE we use only No. 1 quality Spanish and Virginia Peanuts, the choicest grown, blending the two varieties to produce the wonderful Beech-Nut flavor.

BECAUSE we remove the skins, the bitter little hearts and all grit, by special process. There is absolutely no grit in Beech-Nut Peanut Butter.

BECAUSE we season it uniformly all the while the nuts are being crushed.

BECAUSE the jars are filled in such a way as to exclude air bubbles, and because we vacuum-seal every jar. Beech-Nut Peanut Butter is always fresh, never rancid.

You can't know how good peanut butter can be until you've tasted Beech-Nut. Order a jar today.

Ask your grocer about the superior quality of

# Beech-Nut Peanut Butter

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANADAPRARE, NEW YORK



U. S. CONGRESS  
MEMORIALIZED  
FOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from page one)

the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor entail;

"And, in view of the inadequateness of all methods hitherto employed to check or regulate these evils;

"And, in view of the great and rapid growth of public knowledge and sentiment on this subject as shown by the antialcohol agitation and legislation through most of our national area;

"The undersigned believe the time has come for the Federal Government to take steps looking to the prohibition in the United States of the manufacture, sale, import, export and transport of alcoholic liquors (with the understood exceptions for medical, sacramental and industrial purposes)."

Space does not permit the publication of the names of all the signers, but a perusal of the signatures and the activities represented indicates in a striking manner the tremendous gains which prohibition has made in the United States within recent months and the great number of leaders in the Nation's affairs, active and passive in the past, who have rallied to the prohibition standard for the moral and economic well-being of the United States.

The great number of leaders in industry and business of all kinds who have signed the memorial shows that the prohibition leaders in the United States are quite willing to meet the liquor interests and their supporters on the issue that the liquor business should not be prohibited because "the Government needs the money," and to fight out the prohibition issue on economic grounds, alone, for the moment overlooking the higher moral issues at stake.

The signatures, so varied and representative in character, illustrate to what an extent the leaders in commerce, business, finance, education, and Government, municipal, State and national, have become leaders in the movement for national prohibition in the United States. The 1000 signatures are all the more significant when it is understood that the clergy, with very few exceptions, have not been given an opportunity to sign the memorial.

Some indication of the character and positions of the men who have signed this call for national prohibition may be gleaned from the following signatures, which have been chosen at random:

Luther Burbank, naturalist; Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State; Frank A. Vanderbilt, president of the National City Bank of New York; John Spargo, author and socialist; Prof. Frank W. Taussig of Harvard, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission; Orville Wright, aeronaut and inventor; Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the medical school, University of Michigan; Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Martin G. Brumbaugh, Governor of Pennsylvania; Howard Elliott, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; John Wanamaker, merchant and former Postmaster-General of the United States; Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired; Dr. Richard C. Cabot, chief of medical staff, Massachusetts General Hospital; Louis F. Post, Assistant United States Secretary of Labor; Dudley A. Sargent, physical director at Harvard University.

Among the Boston business men signing the memorial were: Robert T. Paine, trustee; Waldo E. Pratt, manufacturer; Charles S. Bird, manufacturer; Roger W. Babson, statistician; Matthew C. Brush, president, Boston Elevated; Albert L. Scott, engineer; H. Gerrish Smith, general manager, Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation; Arthur Perry, banker; Joseph Walker, lawyer; J. Franklin McElwain, shoe manufacturer; John P. Moore, banker; Robert H. Gross, coal dealer; Isaac F. North, manufacturer; Arthur P. Gray, engineer; Courtenay Guild, publisher; George S. Wright, merchant.

The movement for national prohibition has been endorsed by hundreds of men whose positions for various reasons do not permit them to openly express an opinion. For instance, many persons in the United States Government service are not permitted by regulations to participate in such a movement, as may be illustrated by the following extract from the letter of a "hygienist known to both hemispheres": "As an officer of the military service it would not be proper for me to attempt directly in any way to influence legislation. The Army regulations are against it." In personal handwriting at the close of the letter the officer writes: "I am in favor of prohibition."

The president of a large corporation in the South wrote the committee: "I am convinced that the time has arrived when there should be some national movement along the lines as outlined. I feel confident that the proper way to secure national prohibition is through the influence and active interest of the business men of the Nation. It should be dissociated from the reform element. The appeal should be made strictly upon business issues."

The entire board of directors of a large textile concern signed in a body and wrote: "We are very pleased to enclose our signatures to the memorial for national prohibition—a splendid move and exactly in line with present business requirements."

The incompatibility of the use of alcohol and efficiency is also reflected in the large number of prominent educators who signed the memorial. The epigram of Edison that "alcohol in a man is like sand in an engine's bearings" seems to be the general conviction of increasing numbers of business men.

There is probably no step which the country could take (more fitted) to insure its general well-being and

effectiveness than the total abolition of alcohol," writes Arthur E. Kennelly, professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to the committee.

"We emphasize nowadays the economics of the thing in order to win the ear and suffrage of those whom we pretend to believe merely hard-headed men of mill and mart," says the committee. "And yet, after all, is not another motive the really impelling one? Would we care much that the factory produced a little less daily, if only the children went shod and fed to school, if mothers were safe from abuse, if there were no fathers throttled by a merciless habit? Our finest natural resources are, after all, our human resources. One last letter puts this deepest motive in its right place."

The committee then cites a letter from Dr. James B. Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and special adviser to the United States Department of State, which follows, in part:

"I have always believed in prohibition, but if I had not been of that conviction the experience of the nations at war would have convinced me of the advisability and indeed of the necessity of conserving our real national resources, the men, women and children of this good country of ours."

MERRIMACK BILL  
TAKES ANOTHER  
STEP IN ADVANCEMassachusetts Senate Committee  
on Ways and Means Indorses  
the Measure

"Ought to pass" was reported in the Massachusetts Senate by the Senate Committee on Ways and Means on the bill providing for an appropriation of \$3,538,300 to make the Merrimack River navigable from the sea to Hunts Falls in the city of Lowell. The measure has already been passed by the House.

Under the provisions of the bill as it came from the Senate committee, the money is not to be available for the improvement until the Federal Government appropriates a similar sum for the project.

Other measures favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Ways and Means included the following:

Bill amending the present law relative to the licensing of private hospitals.

Bill to enable the Metropolitan Park Commission to complete the acquisition of land for a parkway from Hancock Street in Quincy to the Quincy Shore Reservation.

Bill to enable the Metropolitan Park Commission to construct an extension of Fresh Pond Parkway to Fresh Pond in Cambridge.

Bill providing for completing the improvements on the southerly bank of the Charles River and the construction of a parkway connection between Maple and Jefferson streets in Newton and the driveway connection from Brooks Street in Brighton.

Bill extending the time during which the Metropolitan Park Commission may expend the amount provided in 1912 for the parkway around Lake Quannapowitt in Wakefield.

Bill authorizing the Fish and Game Commission to establish and maintain rearing stations for trout in Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire counties.

Bill to fill and improve land in the Charles River reservation in Watertown, north of Arsenal Street, for the purpose of adapting the same for uses of the public.

Bill providing for the construction of the Old Colony Boulevard in Boston.

Bill authorizing the Metropolitan Park Commission to rebuild the existing bridges over the Charles River and to acquire land for that purpose.

Bill authorizing the surfacing and completion of the road of the Charles River reservation from North Harvard Street to Cambridge Street, in the Brighton district.

Bill to enable the Metropolitan Park Commission to complete the construction of Winthrop Parkway from Revere to the Winthrop Shore Reservation.

Bill to enable the Metropolitan Park Commission to construct the Dedham Parkway.

Bill to authorize the Metropolitan Park Commission to protect and preserve the woods in Blue Hills Reservation.

Bill to authorize the Metropolitan Park Commission to construct the West Roxbury Parkway.

Committee on Ways and Means reports "ought not to pass" on the resolve in favor of Harry Bekowitz of Lynn.

The Committee on Ways and Means reports "reference to the next General Court" on the bill to authorize the metropolitan park commission to complete the Woburn Parkway.

SUBMARINE WAS  
AN AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "German submarine" recently sighted off Nantucket has turned out to be an American submersible. Secretary of Commerce Redfield said today, before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, and said his department had a report of it "20 minutes after it was sighted."

## ROXBURY BOYS CLUB

Channing H. Cox, speaker of the Massachusetts House, addressed the members of the Roxbury Boys' Club and their friends who are working to raise \$75,000 to discharge all present financial obligations and establish an endowment fund for the future at a meeting in the Intercolonial Hall last night. He praised the work of the club and urged that all help in the campaign. A total of \$27,651 was reported.

FEDERAL CURB  
ON OIL TRUST  
IS ADVOCATED

(Continued from page one)

advance prices of crude oil. Second, not only was the advance in gasoline prices greater than was required by the advance in cost, but also the prices were advanced with inequalities as between and coinciding with the territories occupied by the various Standard companies. In the judgment of the commission, the absence of substantial competition among the various Standard companies, coupled with the large proportion of the business they hold, was an appreciable factor in causing this situation.

During the year 1915 there were marked changes in the price of gasoline, a fall in prices in the early part of the year being followed by an extraordinary advance. Though varying in different sections of the country, this advance may be roughly dated from July. Taking the wholesale (tank wagon) price as representative, the amount of the advance during the second half of the year was generally between 7 and 9 cents per gallon, a rise of from 75 to 85 per cent. In some parts of the country it was more than this; in others less. The advance in retail prices was similar in amount. If the contemporaneous decline in quality of gasoline is considered, the true advance is still greater.

The principal facts concerning the gasoline situation and the conclusions based thereon are as follows:

(1) Practically the entire supply of gasoline is made from crude oil, or petroleum. The production of crude oil in the United States was greater in 1915 than in 1914 and showed no great decrease between the beginning and the end of the year 1915, though the production in the second half of the year was less than in the first half by some 3,972,000 barrels. This figure does not take account of 986,000 barrels, estimated quantity run by three independent refineries at Shreveport, La., which cannot be segregated by months. The total production in the United States in 1915 was about 306,000,000 barrels, as compared with approximately 301,000,000 barrels in 1914.

(2) The monthly production of light (gasoline yielding) crudes, however, decreased considerably during 1915. This decrease was chiefly due to the decline in the output of the Cushing pool in Oklahoma, which produces a crude peculiarly rich in gasoline. This pool produced about 8,000,000 barrels in June, 1915, and 8,800,000 barrels in October. Its total production in 1915, however, was over 23,000,000 barrels greater than in 1914.

(3) As a result of the foregoing fact, the estimated gasoline content of the crude produced in 1915 indicates a marked decline during the year. This estimate is made on the basis of the usual yields of gasoline from the crude oils produced in the several oil fields. The estimates of the gasoline content of the crude oil produced in January, July and December, 1915, are 175,608,000 gallons, 172,094,000 gallons and 145,601,000 gallons, respectively.

(4) The production of gasoline products as reported by refiners to the commission increased somewhat during 1915, the maximum monthly output coming in October. The total production for the year was over 1,548,799,000 gallons.

(5) There was an unusual increase in the holdings of crude oil by various large producers and pipe-line companies during the latter part of 1915. In round numbers the stocks of Mid-Continent crude oil held by pipe lines and producers increased from 75,300,000 barrels in January to 100,650,000 barrels in October; and between the same months the total stocks of Pennsylvania, Lima-Indiana, Illinois, and Mid-Continent crudes, as compiled from the only available published sources, increased from 96,600,000 barrels to 125,525,000 barrels. The same trend is shown by statistics collected by the commission showing crude oil held in storage for producers by the various small pipe lines serving the Appalachian field, their stocks rising from 743,000 barrels in January to 2,284,000 in November. This accumulation of stocks contributed appreciably to the increase in the price of crude and to the advance in gasoline prices, caused chiefly by the decline in Cushing; various pipe line companies, producers, and refiners, having the necessary financial resources, increased their holdings of crude oil, thereby increasing the effect of the decline in production on the scarcity of oil on the market. There was competition for crude which was held for higher prices, and refiners dependent upon current purchases from producers could find it necessary to pay premiums.

Most large companies, however, both Standard companies and others, increased their holdings of crude oil between the beginning and the end of 1915. The pipe lines and producing companies allied with the Standard group, however, during the first quarter of 1915 held over 66 per cent of the total crude in storage other than that held at refineries, and during the first quarter of 1916 held over 74 per cent; and the several Standard refineries combined held from 71 to 81 per cent of the total stock of crude oil at refineries covered by reports to the commission. The stocks of crude oil held by such refiners showed a greater increase after July than those of other refiners. This, however, may have been due to an earlier appreciation of the tendency of the market or to the possession of greater financial resources.

(6) The chief element in the demand for gasoline in the internal combustion engine. Inquiries by the commission show rapidly increasing sales of all types of gasoline engines during the last three years. Over 270 manufacturers of motors or engines using gasoline as fuel have furnished information to the commission concerning their sales.

(7) The sales of gasoline by refiners increased from the beginning

of 1915 until September, remaining high thereafter until November, and, though decreased, were much higher in November and December than they had been in January of the same year. Returns from refiners reporting to the commission show an increase of 38 per cent in sales of gasoline and naphtha to jobbers and consumers during 1915 as compared with 1914. This evidence of increased demand is borne out by reports from over 1000 garages, scattered over every State in the Union, which show an increase of 16 per cent in total gallons of gasoline sold in 1915 over 1914.

(8) The exports of gasoline products (gasoline, naphtha, and kerosene) were over 315,400,000 gallons during 1915 and 209,546,000 gallons during 1914, an increase in exports of over 50 per cent. As reported by refiners to the commission, 1915 exports were over 20 per cent of the gasoline and naphtha produced by the same refiners in 1915. In 1914 exports were approximately 18 per cent of the quantity manufactured. This increase in exports, though small compared with the total quantity produced, was one factor in causing the advance in the price of gasoline.

In using the terms "Standard" and "other" as applied to various refining companies, the commission is adopting a generally accepted usage. An examination of the lists of stockholders of the various companies called Standard shows that they are owned by bodies of stockholders which are so similar in membership as to justify the common usage. This common ownership is in accord with the decree which dissolved the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1911. Throughout this report, though the several Standard companies are often treated as a group, this is not to be taken as obscuring the fact that they maintain separate organizations, including officers, directors, and refining and marketing machinery.

(9) Throughout the year 1915 the pipe lines and producing companies either with or controlled by the several Standard companies held in their possession approximately 65 per cent of the total quantity of the crude oil held by pipe lines and producers east of the Rockies; and their control increased to about 70 per cent in the latter part of the year. As already stated, they held from 71 to 81 per cent of the crude oil held by refiners during 1915.

(10) The refineries owned by what are clearly Standard companies produced over 60 per cent of the gasoline products produced in the United States during 1915 by refiners reporting to the commission, which refiners embrace all the more important concerns in the United States; and these same refineries sold about 65 per cent of the total quantity of gasoline marketed, while their exports were approximately 83 per cent of the total exports in 1915. In August, 1915, the various Standard companies, refiners and jobbers held 79 per cent of the stocks of gasoline, and in December, 1915, 76 per cent.

(11) The several Standard companies have the power through their purchase and sales to exercise considerable control over the price both for crude oil and the products thereof. (a) The quotations, or "posted prices," announced by Standard concerns constitute (with rare exceptions) the "market" for crude oil in the Appalachian and Mid-Continent oil fields. Statements made to the commission show that large buyers for "independent" oil companies, such as the Gulf Refining Company, follow the Prairie Oil & Gas Company prices in Oklahoma. (b) The various Standard companies, with the relatively unimportant exceptions, in announcing their tank-wagon price of gasoline in any locality, practically fix the price that prevails. As a rule, and throughout most of the country, the prices announced by Standard concerns as the ones at which they will sell their products are carefully watched and are followed more or less closely by the so-called independents.

The prices of gasoline in 1915 showed such inequalities and such divergent rates of increase in different sections of the country as to be incapable of explanation merely upon the basis of different costs of production and transportation or of local peculiarities of supply and demand. As no other agency apparently possessed sufficient power to produce such results, the conclusion seems justified that the division of the country into Standard marketing territories and the absence of effective competition in the sale of gasoline among these territories, were partly responsible for the inequalities.

(12) The investigation establishes the fact that the several Standard companies have with respect to gasoline maintained a complete division of territory embracing the whole country and that almost without exception each Standard marketing company occupies and supplies a distinct and arbitrarily bounded territory. The map which accompanies this report shows that the entire country is divided among various Standard companies and companies affiliated with them, and with one or two negligible exceptions, the territory occupied by one does not overlap with that occupied by another. Thus, the Standard Oil Company of New York exactly occupies the New England States and New York, but no other state; the Atlantic Refining Company exactly occupies Pennsylvania and Delaware, but no other state; the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) exactly occupies a compact group of 10 North Central States, with a few stations in northern Oklahoma; and similar conditions obtain throughout most of the United States.

That these territories are properly characterized as "arbitrarily bounded" is clear from the fact that their boundaries generally coincide with State lines. State lines are political boundaries and seldom correspond to the areas that would be fixed by industrial conditions and economy in marketing. Thus, if a refinery at Parkersburg, W. Va., could most conveniently and cheaply supply points in Northeastern Pennsylvania, there appear to

be no economic reasons why Southern Ohio should not be embraced in the same territory with West Virginia points and Northeastern Pennsylvania with New York points. The inclusion of Lewistown, Idaho, in Continental Oil Company territory illustrates the same point; and this case has caused considerable complaint. Almost without exception, however, the Standard territories are rigidly coterminous with State boundaries, sometimes regardless of freight rates or other factors which would normally determine the cheapest source of supply.

To some extent the different rules of law obtaining in different states make it advantageous to recognize State lines in organizing a business. This fact, however, does not explain why any State should be in one Standard marketing territory rather than in another; nor does it prevent two or more companies from operating in the same territory. None of the so-called "independent" companies have marketing territories limited as are the Standard marketing territories.

(13) In so far as gasoline is concerned—and it is now the chief refined product of crude oil—little, if any, competition exists among the several Standard companies.

(14) In each of the territories occupied by the various Standard companies, however, more or less competition is offered by the so-called independents.

(15) Inequalities existed in the prices of gasoline between the different Standard marketing territories. These inequalities were often as much as 2 cents per gallon and ranged as high as 8 cents in some cases. Some differences should be expected on account of differences in cost; but the inequalities referred to were not based entirely upon differences in costs, nor upon competitive working of demand and supply. No difference in the quality of the gasoline sold in different sections has been found sufficient to explain the differences in price and the changes therein during 1915.

The average January prices, freight deducted, ranged from 8.96 cents in New Jersey up to 12.62 cents in Massachusetts, a difference of nearly 4 cents. The range in July was from 8.99 cents in Illinois to 13.30 cents in Massachusetts, a difference of over 4 cents; in December the lowest point in the table was again the Illinois price of 14.67 cents and the highest was in Massachusetts, 20.43 cents, a difference of nearly 6 cents. As the figures compared are monthly averages they do not show the maximum differences as found in certain periods within the months. It is impossible to explain these differences on any competitive basis.

(16) The prices of gasoline sold by those "independent" companies which operated in more than one of the Standard marketing territories also showed inequalities. Such independents maintain that they generally follow the prices made by the several Standard companies in their respective territories.

(17) In considering the course of gasoline prices in the territory occupied by the Standard of Indiana, the commission finds that while the "independent" jobbers in this territory have engaged in a competitive struggle that has sometimes involved price cutting, yet it appears that the Standard of Indiana is responsible for the very low prices maintained in its territory from June 10 to Sept. 15, 1915.

(18) An analysis of costs and f. o. b. refinery prices of gasoline and other petroleum products shows that both the f. o. b. refinery price of gasoline and also the refinery returns from the whole group of refined products in 1915 rose to a greater extent than the cost of production. The margin of profit increased with the great majority of refiners between July and December, 1915. This conclusion, based upon costs and f. o. b. refinery prices, is substantiated by increased net earnings during the latter part of 1915.

(19) The facts concerning costs and margins are borne out by the large net earnings and the high quotations of the stocks of the chief companies, both Standard and other. During 1915, at a time of increased cost of crude oil and materials, very large net earnings were made by all the large refiners, running in all but four cases well over 10 per cent on the investment.

(20) In conclusion, attention should be called to the general upward trend of stock quotations of the companies concerned. The quotations of the stocks of all the companies, both Standard and others, advanced sharply during the second half of 1915. The commission has carefully considered the possibility of relief from the situation indicated in this report. As already stated, a part of the advance in gasoline prices during the latter part of 1915 was a result of the operation of increased demand for gasoline and decreased production of light crude oil. For this natural advance in price certain obvious remedies lie in the direction of economy in production and use of petroleum and its products. Numerous wastes can be avoided; improved methods can be used in refining which will give greater yields of gasoline products; motors and carburetors can be adapted to use cheaper fuels, etc.

In connection with the advance in gasoline prices in 1915, attention has been called to the imperfections in the competition existing in the industry, which imperfections are due to several causes.

First is the fact that a single group of refiners have to a large extent a community of interest based on common stock holding. They produce and sell so large a proportion of the product, gasoline, that they can and do make the generally prevailing market price, and are generally followed by the others. Moreover, this same community of interest embraces oil-producing and transporting companies (pipe lines) to such an extent that it has had an advantage over smaller competitors in that the pipe lines have not been made available to its competitors on the basis of reasonable rates and conditions of service. Under

such circumstances, competition can hardly be expected to work effectively and fairly, or to adjust prices to costs with any reasonable precision. The remedies for artificial or unnecessary elements in the advance of gasoline prices suggested by the foregoing statement of causes are:

1. To prevent the control of the market from being exercised through common ownership, five courses of possible action are proposed:

(a) Possible action by the Department of Justice in view of the facts disclosed by the commission's investigation.

(b) An act of Congress providing when conditions require, for the reopening of antitrust cases, on the application of the Attorney-General, by a bill of review.

(c) Abolition, by legislation, in certain cases, of common stock ownership in corporations which have been members of a combination dissolved under the Sherman law.

(d) Effective limitation upon common ownership of stock in potentially competitive corporations with withdrawing the power of voting and control.

(e) Legislation which, while recognizing common ownership, would fix upon such common owners the responsibility for the acts of each of the several companies so owned, which are preventing competition.

2. In the opinion of the commission, it would in the long run be the simplest and most effective policy to segregate the ownership of the pipe lines from the other branches of the petroleum industry. This would mean that no controlling portion of the stock of any pipe line company engaged in interstate commerce should be owned by individuals, companies or corporations that are also interested as owners in any oil-producing or refining properties, and vice versa.

## Standard Oil Replies

Claims That It Has Obeyed the  
Dissolution Suit Decree

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Declaring that the rise in the price of gasoline is due to the "natural operation of the law of supply and demand," A. C. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, made the following statement, following announcement of the Federal Trade Commission in Washington today:

"The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has maintained that the rise in the price of gasoline has been due to the natural operation of the law of supply and demand. The Federal Trade Commission now sustains that contention in principle, and to a large extent, in degree, for the commission finds: 1, a marked decline during 1915 in the gasoline content of the crude oil produced in that year; 2, a rise in the cost of manufacture; 3, an increased export demand for gasoline, as well as an enormously increased domestic consumption incident to the large addition of the number of automobiles, etc.

"The Federal Trade Commission does intimate that a portion of the rise in the price of gasoline, at least in some sections of the country, may be due to conditions which it characterizes as 'artificial.' We know of no artificial condition whatever which has affected prices, and the fact is that the operations of this company have been dictated solely by sound and legitimate business considerations. It is significant that while in the dissolution suit the Government adduced proof that the Standard Oil Company of that time controlled the sale of 87 per cent of the gasoline marketed in this country, the Federal Trade Commission now finds that these same companies now handle only 65 per cent of this business.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that during the past few years a great number of new oil companies have been organized in this country and have invested hundreds of mil-

lions of dollars in the business. The Federal Trade Commission does not report that any practice favoring of unfair competition on the part of the former Standard Oil companies has restrained in any way the free and unhampered growth and success of these new or of any old companies.

"The fact is that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has scrupulously obeyed the decree in the dissolution suit as affirmed by the Supreme Court. Our observance of the decree has been under the constant supervision of the Department of Justice and it has made no complaint against us."

SHOEWORKERS  
CLAIM VIOLATION

LYNN, Mass.—Claims that the shoe manufacturers who closed their factories last week have broken the "peace pact" and are endeavoring to "coerce" the workers to return under conditions more favorable to the employers, are embodied in an official statement issued here last night by Joint Council No. 1, United Shoe Workers of America.

Investigations of the shut-down are being made by United States Department of Justice officials as well as a special committee appointed by the Lynn Chamber of Commerce. Offers to employ the skilled workers in the Newburyport shipyards have been received from the newly organized Newburyport Shipbuilding Company, and the men do not seem to feel any concern about finding plenty of work to do if the manufacturers refuse to come to an agreement.

PREFERENCE BILL IS  
VETOED BY GOVERNOR

Governor McCall today returned without approval "An Act Relative to Preferences Because of Military or Naval Service," giving a 5 per cent preference in Civil Service examinations to veterans of any war or insurrection, to the Massachusetts Legislature.

In his communication the Governor shows how similar bills have been vetoed by former governors of the Commonwealth and says that "in my opinion the attitude of my predecessors is beyond all question right." He shows that equality in war and peace is one of the fundamentals of democracy and characterizes the bill as "bad legislation."

## PROHIBITION RESOLUTION

MALDEN, Mass.—The Center Methodist Episcopal Church, said to have the largest Methodist parish in New England, indorses any action for the prohibition of the liquor traffic as a war measure on economic and moral grounds, in a telegram sent to President Wilson yesterday by the Rev. Archey D. Ball, D. D., pastor of the church, and adopted by a rising vote of the thousand persons who attended the services at the church last Sunday evening. Similar resolutions were adopted at the Sunday morning service at the Faulkner Methodist Church.

## FREE MAIL PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Griffen has introduced into Congress a measure providing that mail addressed to any member of the armed forces of the United States, may be sent free. Details of the plan are left to the Postmaster-General.

## WORKMEN'S BILL NOW LAW

Governor McCall has allowed to become law without his signature the bill to allow injured workmen, in certain instances, to select their own physician under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP

Filene's

MILITARY COATS  
and CAPES

Army cloth, jersey and serge



New \$25 coats

Wool velours coats in light colors, burella cloth coats lined throughout, gabardine and men's wear serge coats in navy blue, black and beige. 20 styles, including some for large women.

New \$35 coats

Fully lined Bolivia cloth coats, burella, gunnibari and melange coats, fine serge and gabardines. 25 styles, including several for large women.

(Filene's mail orders filled—both sexes)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMIT—BOSTON



## NAVY RECRUITS ARE TO ARRIVE FROM THE WEST

Between 2500 and 3000 Men Expected to Come to the Receiving Station in Boston on Wednesday or Thursday

Between 2500 and 3000 Navy recruits from the Middle West and from the Far West are expected to arrive at the receiving station at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, Wednesday or Thursday. Alterations making over the whole top floor of the pier and increasing the accommodations so that the influx of new men can be handled has been rushed and today is virtually finished. Navy officers said today that it is hoped to make Commonwealth Pier a training station in addition to a receiving station, and that recruits will be trained there until they can be assigned to active duty.

Navy and Marine Corps officers are still hard at work trying to find suitable camp sites in Greater Boston to be used for training men for the Navy. The present plans call for the establishment of two camps in the vicinity of Boston: one for 1000 reserves and the other for 5000 bluejackets. Sites are desired that will be readily accessible by land or water and yet isolated enough so that relatives of the men in training will not be continually present. Furthermore, there must be plenty of land for drilling purposes. Money matters are causing some difficulty in connection with securing the proper camp sites. Appropriations seem not to be available for this purpose just now, and most of the sites so far inspected call for the expenditure of considerable money to get them into condition to accommodate a body of men. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston came to the aid of Navy officers this morning and furnished three automobiles for the officers to use in their trips of inspection of possible camp sites.

Favorable consideration has been given sites at Fort Pickering, near Salem, at Quincy Point, at Wakefield and in the Metropolitan Park Reservations at Blue Hill and Middlesex Fells. Detailed reports on these and other sites with careful estimates of the cost of putting them in condition to be used as camps will be forwarded soon to Admiral L. C. Palmer at Washington, D. C.

Several promotions and transfers are announced at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Capt. James P. Parker, formerly commodore of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, is now on active duty at the office of Capt. A. H. Robertson at the Navy Yard and is to handle all the Naval Militia affairs of that office. In the Marine Corps at the yard, Maj. N. R. Hall, commandant of the Marine Corps barracks, has been made a lieutenant-colonel, and 1st Lieut. John G. Adams has been promoted to captain.

Tonight the newly organized company of Marine Militia in Leominster will be inspected and sworn into the service of the United States. The ceremony will take place in the Town Hall at Leominster. The company consists of two commissioned officers and 60 men.

Miss Grace M. Wheaton of Newtonville has been appointed instructor of the school for "seawomen" at the Navy Yard, and is holding her first classes this afternoon. Instruction will be given in the various details in which clerical and stenographic work for the United States Navy differs from that of civilian office routine.

### Military Buttons Are Out

Lapel buttons are today being distributed to those who have enrolled in the military or naval forces of Massachusetts at the office of the Adjutant General at the State House. Governor McCall yesterday signed the bill providing for the wearing of these buttons.

The new button bears the words "Willing and Ready" over the State seal, and underneath is the date "1917". The bill, which had its inception in the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, is intended to stimulate recruiting and serve as a mark of merit to identify those who have enrolled, and also those who have been rejected.

### Increase in Recruiting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There was a big increase in recruiting on Monday, about 250 men being taken by Army, Navy and Marine agencies. More than 1500 men applied for places at the Plattsburg Training Camp for Reserve Officers.

### Naval Reserves May Change

Opportunity is being offered naval reservists enrolled in Class 4 for coast defense work to volunteer for duty in Class 2, the sea-going class of the reserve. Commander George G. Mitchell has received a number of favorable replies. Class 2 reservists are needed now in the engineering forces of the Navy and will be used on supply ships, colliers, war ships, destroyers, etc.

### Bond Issue Law Signed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson signed the \$7,000,000,000 bond issue bill today and it is now a law. No ceremonies attended the signing of the bill. The pen used by the President in signing the measure will be presented to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who may give it to Lord Cunliffe of the British commission.

### First Loan Quickly Subscribed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States citizens took up the first \$200,000,000

in Treasury war certificates so fast that the Administration has called a halt. With indications that the issue is over-subscribed already by at least 100 per cent, orders were telegraphed to Federal Reserve banks today to close all subscription books for the present. It is considered probable, however, that a second series will be announced shortly. Disappointed subscribers are being listed so they may come in at the start on the next issue.

## GOVERNMENT FOOD PRICE CONTROL URGED

Senate Agricultural Committee Gives Hearing on Minimum Price Proposal—Protection for Producers Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Minimum prices on foodstuffs, guaranteed for a definite period by the Federal Government, was discussed before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee at its continued hearing today. The witnesses today were Dr. O. T. Pearson, representing the Department of Agriculture and Dr. L. D. H. Weld, professor of business administration at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.

Dr. Weld advocated minimum prices to the producers in the event it becomes certain that there will be a food shortage. He told of European countries fixing minimum prices and guaranteeing them for a term of years. He said he knew of no instance where the actual market prices have gone above the Government guaranteed price.

As a part of the Government's extensive program for the production and conservation of food, the department of labor has announced that it has undertaken the mobilization of 1,000,000 boys throughout the country as active farm workers for the summer. An organization will be formed to be known as the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Its operations will be directed from Washington by William Edwin Hall of New York, president of the Boys' Club Federation, called here by Secretary Wilson for the task.

Two announcements of the day bearing on the food situation were a definition of the duties to be performed by Herbert C. Hoover, as chairman of the food committee of the Council of National Defense, and the statement that William J. Bryan would tour the West to help spread the Agricultural Department's appeal for increased food production. Mr. Hoover, it was stated, will advise as to the best means of assisting the Allies to meet their food needs, and will assist State agencies and communities in meeting their food problems.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston explained the nation's food situation to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on Monday afternoon, stating that with the wheat supply this year equal to the annual consumption he found it difficult to give a cause for wheat selling at \$2.32 a bushel.

While the Secretary was before the committee, the Federal Trade Commission sent out a call to all governors of the states to send representatives to Washington for a conference April 30 relative to state cooperation in an investigation of high food prices.

Earlier in the day Secretary Houston put his plans before the heads of five of the country's big farmers' organizations and received assurances of support for any measures the Government contemplates for getting a firmer grasp on food production and distribution.

The Department of Labor's boy mobilization plan contemplates the establishment of enrolling stations in every city in the country. Boys from 15 to 19 years of age would be organized in squads, under proper supervision, and with adequate equipment would camp on farms wherever their services were needed during the season.

There is now a great need for help in the preparation of fruit and vegetables for canning and also for planting operations in several northern states, including the whole of New England. It is expected that Director Hall's first work will be to care for enlisting the efforts of boys to help the canners and the New England farmers.

Authority is given the President to draft an agricultural army from three classes of men. In a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Emerson of Ohio, boys between the ages of 15 and 19 years, except when attending school, will comprise the first class. Vagrants, tramps and wanderers, except those who beg their living, are included in the second. All males not subject to military service who are not engaged in any legitimate occupation of business complete the list.

The bill gives the President authority to draft such an army into the service of the United States for the purposes of increasing the production of, agriculture and of assisting the farmers in planting, cultivating and harvesting their crops. Declaring that there is urgent need of some encouragement to the farmers, the Ohio representative has also placed before the House a resolution providing for the purchase of \$50,000,000 worth of seeds to be sold to the farmers of the Nation at cost. The measure will also provide for assistance in getting labor for farms and for other means to cause a large acreage of food products to be planted.

### CANDIDATES INDORSED

Citizens of Ward 7 of Boston, one of the Back Bay districts, formed an organization, to be called the Citizens Association of Ward Seven, and indorsed candidates for the Constitutional Convention, at a meeting held at 325 Columbus Avenue, last evening.

## HOUSE RINGS WITH CHEERS ON DRAFT DEBATE

Representatives Clash Over Three Issues—Administration Backers Put in Hard Work for Bill in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three issues stood forth clearly today as members of the House of Representatives, amid applause and cheers, clashed again on the subject of an army draft. On the question of industrial expediency, the question of military advisability and the question of youth, representatives seasawed back and forth to as indefinite conclusions as marked the first day's argument.

At the end of the first two hours' debate no one could definitely forecast the result. The verbal battle grew hotter every minute, and the four representatives who held the floor during the early hours of the day's debate burst into torrents of oratory as questions were flung at them from all parts of the House.

"Equal rights for all and special privilege for none" was the slogan of Representative Harrison of Virginia, who followed Representative Fields of Kentucky. The Virginian declared that a select draft will not upset the industrial life of the nation because men necessary to industries will not be called. The majority bill of the Military Affairs Committee, he maintained, would draw volunteers from the general public, interfering with mills, factories, farms and necessary institutions.

Representative Gordon of Ohio flung his glove into the face of the minority with the cry that patriotic men will not be able to fight for their country under the draft system. He told of thousands of men of military age, who under the draft system, will be perforce exempted. His was the argument of military expediency. "If the volunteer system means to the gentlemen a mob," he shouted, "give us just such another mob as Kitchener's mob that is winning this war today."

The objection that the Administration bill would close the door of service to more than 100,000 men of military age who are anxious for service was admittedly the most serious objection to the administration measure. A strong sentiment against sending boys under the age of 21 to the war is apparent upon the floor.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, came out as an opponent of the Administration's plan of immediate conscription today, when a delegation from the National Security League waited upon him and presented to him a petition favoring universal military service, signed by thousands of names. Immediately the Speaker turned upon the delegation and denounced the draft propaganda.

The petition was presented to the Speaker with simple ceremony by Lloyd Taylor, chairman, Col. Franklin Brown, Col. J. Creighton Webb and Herbert Barry and purported to have 500,000 names attached. "Conscription will never pass the House except in amended form," the Speaker declared.

Representative Kahn of California, the Republican who is now Administration leader in the House on the bill for increasing the nation's military establishment by means of a selective draft, immediately afterwards took issue with the Speaker and a lively debate ensued between the two men in the Speaker's office.

Later Representative Kahn declared that he was not surprised at the attitude of the Speaker. Outlining his program of debate on the bill now before the House, the Dent bill for a volunteer army before a draft is reported to the California announced his intention of closing the debate for his side of the House himself. Unlike Representative Dent he did not open the argument for his side with any extended remarks. He indicated today that he will attempt to refute, in his closing address, the several points which the volunteer advocates, will have tried to make.

"The arguments about unwilling Prussian conscripts' flat," he declared. "If those same unwilling Prussian conscripts' can hold 13 nations at bay, may the United States be given that same kind of an army." Seemingly no nearer a conclusion than at the beginning of debate, the House began again this morning in its battle over the problem of a selective draft. A vote on the proposition to substitute the draft provision for the volunteer enlistment plan adopted by a majority of the Military Affairs Committee can not be reached, judging by the first day's debate yesterday and by the plans of its leaders, until late Thursday or Friday. And whether that vote will be in support of the Administration's plan depends, say leaders, on what pressure the Administration may bring to bear and on arguments which it may present or which may be presented in its behalf.

Opposition to the volunteer system is largely on the ground that it is unscientific and undemocratic, while opponents of the draft condemn the general staff and Administration plan as "an effort to Prussianize the United States."

The opening hours of debate revealed these arguments at the bottom of the verbal fight. Volunteer enlistment supporters argued that the volunteer army always fights better and that conscript armies have never been successfully used by modern nations in modern warfare. They said that more than enough men for the purposes of the war will speedily volunteer, and declared that the machinery of a draft will cause unnecessary de-

### lay in raising an army.

"Shall we ask only the brave to fight or shall we place the burden where it belongs, upon the shoulders of the whole American people," retorted those who believe universal liability for service is the only democratic principle. "Either we declared war on a wrong basis or we are committed to the principle of universal service," cried Representative Lunn of New York. "The defense of the Nation is not a question of will: it is a question of obligation," declared others.

Controversy between supporters of the Administration Army draft bill and advocates of the volunteer system held the Senate today. While the Administration backers claimed the draft method to be true to the fundamentals of democracy he opposition asserted the volunteer army to be capable of greater service to the Nation than a conscripted military.

The latter, held that the volunteer system had not failed. Senator Thomas of Colorado took the floor and resumed a prepared speech in opposition to conscription. He pointed out what he considered inequalities in the exemption section of the measure, saying that church members, with conscientious scruples against military service would be exempted while non-church members having the same objections to warfare would be forced to fight.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

It is announced at Portland, Ore., that beginning at once and continuing for at least two months, 100 carloads of wheat will be shipped daily to the Atlantic seaboard for export to Europe. The shipments will originate in the Pacific Northwest. It is estimated that at the present time there are 15,000,000 bushels of wheat in that section.

It is proposed to ask the War Department of the United States to take charge of the transportation of 25,000,000 bushels of grain now stored at Minneapolis (Minn.) terminals. It cannot be moved, because of the car shortage, the shippers insist. This grain has been sold, for the most part, some for export to the Allies and some for domestic use.

It is estimated by the Patriotic Gardeners Association of Indianapolis, Ind., that there will be 15,000 gardens in that city this summer. Of these, it is said, 10,000 will be yard gardens and 5000 will be on vacant lots. The 5000 vacant-lot gardens constitute a new factor in the local food situation, for vacant-lot gardens heretofore have been scarce. This year they are the rule. These gardens will produce many thousands of dollars' worth more of foodstuffs than ever produced before in the city.

An appeal for an army of school boys to go to Connecticut farms this spring and summer was made Saturday by the State food committee, as the result of a conference with schoolmasters of the State Friday.

More than 100 men, recruited from all walks of life, have reported at the Michigan Free Employment Agency in Detroit, within two days, as the result of an article published in a Detroit paper, asking for farm laborers to alleviate the dire necessity, according to T. J. Burns, superintendent of the bureau. The personnel of those who report, Mr. Burns says, is not what would ordinarily be expected of farm laborers, many of the prospective tillers of the soil being well-educated men, whose knowledge of farm life has been limited and who, now that the call is one imposed by a national emergency, have cast aside their old habits and decided to return to the farm.

### WAR MOTIVES THE TOPIC

The Boston School of Social Science met in Huntington Chambers last night and heard Prof. Ellen Hayes of Wellesley College talk on "War Motives." She said that German kultur had spread through the German people to such an extent that they had grown conceited and thought they were considerably better than any one else, and that it was this conceit that was responsible for the war, which she accused the Germans of beginning.

### MESSANGER BOYS DINNER

Four hundred messenger boys of the Western Union Telegraph Company held their annual dinner on Pearl Street last night. The speakers were Meyer Bloomfield, director of the Vocational Bureau; Supp. C. F. Ames and Albert Flene. Talent from several of the theaters gave an entertainment followed by numbers contributed by the messengers.

### WAGES TO BE INCREASED

Increases of not less than 5 per cent in the wages of about 35,000 employees of the American Woolen Company, most of whom are in New England, will go into effect Monday.

## LITTLE RETURN FOUND IN MUCH STREET WORK

Boston Finance Commission in Report Criticizes Expenditure of \$12,118,000 of Amount Spent in Last 25 Years

In its report to the Boston City Council regarding the expenditure of money borrowed for the construction and laying out of new streets the Finance Commission yesterday declared that "since 1891 approximately \$12,118,000 of the total amount expended has been spent by the city with little if any financial return."

The commission declares that too much money is expended on the construction of small streets of minor importance. The commission declares that most of the money borrowed should be spent in improving the widely used thoroughfares. The report says:

"The figures for street work are so involved with sewer construction, park construction, abatements, sidewalk assessments and similar matters that it is practically impossible to prepare exact figures. It appears, however, that the total debt created for street purposes, including the laying out and reconstruction of highways, construction of avenues and boulevards, streets about the South Station, and various other streets, for which special appropriations have been made, amounts approximately to \$38,500,000.

"Only a very small fraction of the cost has been returned to the city in the form of assessment for betterments. On the other hand, the avenues, South Station work and many of the streets for which special appropriations have been made, are works of general public utility which return an indirect benefit to the city.

"The expenditures from annual loans made under provisions of chapter 323 of the acts of 1891 and the later act, chapters 393 and 1906, under which the street commissioners are now laying out streets, are approximately as follows:

"Total expenditures, \$14,600,000; assessable cost, \$9,380,000; betterments assessed, \$3,240,000; amount collected, \$1,650,000; amount abated, \$788,000; outstanding, \$797,000.

"The above figures indicate that the city may possibly receive 17 per cent of the total cost of these streets if all outstanding assessments are collected, the amount collected plus the amount outstanding being approximately 17 per cent of the total.

"The Finance Commission believes that the first object for expenditure of loans for street construction should be the improvement of the main thoroughfares of the city, such minor thoroughfares as may be of general public utility, and the streets that will return the expenditures by increased taxes. The list of streets upon which expenditures should be made is so familiar as not to need repetition in its entirety. It may be sufficient to point out as examples the remaining portion of North Beacon Street in the Brighton district; Washington Street, South Street and Center Street in the West Roxbury district, and Washington Street, Morton Street, River Street and Adams Street in the Dorchester district."

Then the commission objects to the recent provision whereby the highest priced pavements are laid on streets which are little used, the betterments being assessed on the property holders.

### ANTISUFFRAGE CONFERENCE

Antisuffrage workers from all parts of New England will gather at the Hotel Lenox on Thursday for an all-day conference. Delegates from 50 branches in the New England states and representatives of the Massachusetts branches are expected at the conference. Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. will address the morning meeting and Mrs. A. J. George is the principal speaker at the afternoon session. The Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association will hold its annual meeting at the same place in the afternoon and it is announced that Mrs. John Balch of Milton will present her resignation as president of the association.

### WAGES TO BE INCREASED

Increases of not less than 5 per cent in the wages of about 35,000 employees of the American Woolen Company, most of whom are in New England, will go into effect Monday.

## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE FORMED

Massachusetts Branch of National Organization Begins Work at Mass Meeting

A campaign to secure an amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts at the Constitutional Convention, was formally launched at a mass meeting of "proportionalists" at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, late yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the American Proportional Representation League. Clarence G. Hoag of Philadelphia, Pa., general secretary-treasurer of the league, called the meeting to order and introduced William Hoag of Boston, former State representative, who presided throughout the meeting.

The speakers included Prof. Leon Dupriez of the department of political science at Harvard University, formerly professor in comparative constitutional law at the University of Louvain, Belgium; David I. Walsh, former Governor of Massachusetts; C. O. Dustin, assistant secretary of the National Municipal League, formerly of the Springfield Bureau of Municipal Research; James O'Neal, State secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, and Clarence G. Hoag.

Those present at the meeting appointed themselves a committee to carry on an educational campaign to enlighten especially members of the Constitutional Convention upon the proportional system of representation. After the meeting at the Twentieth Century Club, a number of those present repaired to the Parker House, where a constitution for a proportional representation league of Massachusetts was adopted.

Each of those present at this meeting agreed to secure the names of prominent "proportionalists" of Massachusetts to serve on the advisory council of the league. The constitution provides for a council of 40 members.

Mr. Hoag explained in the course of his remarks that under the proportional system of representation each group of electors in a community having similar views on certain subjects would be free to elect as many representatives as its numbers warranted. The candidate by this system would be sure of election only so long as he is the choice of a group of voters large enough to be entitled to representation.

Under this system of electing representatives, Mr. Hoag contended, men better fitted to pass legislation would be willing to run for office and the result would be better government. Mr. Walsh declared himself in favor of proportional representation, saying that this method would bring about cleaner politics. He favored applying the system to the election of representatives in Congress.

Professor Dupriez spoke of the experience of his own country with the proportional system. Belgium has used the method for parliamentary elections since 1900. According to Professor Dupriez it has given substantial justice to all elements of the nation, and has distinctly tended to keep in Parliament the strongest men of the various parties. He also said that it tended to make legislation national rather than local.

Mr. Dustin explained how the city of Springfield, as represented by its Citizens Charter Commission of One Hundred, united in favor of electing its council and School Committee by the proportional system, after failing to agree on any of the other methods of election now in use in the State.

Progress of the system throughout the world was told by C. G. Hoag, and Mr. O'Neal declared that he favored the method because it insured representation of the minority parties.

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## COMMON DANGER SEEN AS BOND OF REPUBLICS

Effect of War Will Be to Cement Friendship on Western Hemisphere, Belief of a South American Diplomatist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That "the common danger" to the republics of the Western Hemisphere, which the United States has entered the war to destroy, will leave these republics more closely united, is the opinion expressed with conviction by one of the foremost South American diplomatists to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The people of the United States should understand, and it should be often repeated to them, that in this war all America is one," he said. He referred to the severing of relations with Germany by Brazil and Bolivia, of the outspoken declaration by Argentina and Uruguay, of the justice of the causes leading the United States to a declaration of a state of war, and of the indications, in the proclamations of neutrality by Chile and Peru, of sympathetic attitude toward the United States.

Mutual participation by the republics of America in a league of nations, their alliance for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and agreement among them to some such peace treaties as those proposed by President Wilson for the guarantee of territorial integrity and republican institutions, were mentioned to this diplomatist as three ways in which American unity might be expressed after the war. Asked as to his opinion, he replied: "I think the greater unity will be in fact more than in treaties. Neither does he consider that the more extensive commercial relations between the United States and South America which have resulted from the war to be so important a factor in making better understanding and greater unity as recognition of 'the common danger.'"

### INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

"Initiative and the Referendum" is the topic of an address to be given by Sherman L. Whipple at the monthly dinner of the Boston section of the Reciprocity Club of America in Hotel Bellevue this evening.

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## ELSIE FERGUSON IN "SHIRLEY KAYE" AT THE HOLLIS

Elsie Ferguson in "Shirley Kaye," comedy in four acts by Hubert Poitner, staged by Edgar MacGregor, Hollis Theater, evening of April 23, 1917. The cast:

T. J. Magen..... William Holden  
John Rawson..... Lee Baker  
Huskey..... William Lennox  
Mrs. Magen..... Mrs. Jacques Martin  
Daisy Magen..... Klitty Brown  
Paul d'Anchise..... Victor Beholt  
Shirley Kaye..... Elsie Ferguson  
Edgerton Kaye..... George Backus  
Mrs. Dingwall..... Douglas Peterson  
Mrs. Baylis..... Frances Nelson  
Peters..... Lawrence Wood  
The Earl of Roselvin..... Ronald Bryan  
Carol Vallon..... Violette Kimball Dunn  
Mabel..... Anne West

Few plays this season have so taken the fancy of Boston on a first night as did "Shirley Kaye." There are no pretensions about it. It is frankly written around the part taken by Miss Ferguson, and the large following which that lady has in Boston surprised her by the warmth of its appreciation of the entertainment afforded it. As Miss Ferguson said in the little curtain speech she was forced to make, the play itself is so slight that the enthusiasm stirred was the more noteworthy.

A young lady who can break into the business game to the extent of saving her father's job as president of a railroad after it has been decided by the majority interests that he shall be turned out, and at the same time can win for herself a husband in the person of the young westerner who had been selected as her father's successor, quite evidently must be a most resourceful and engaging person. It is inevitable that to make this gem shine the more brilliantly an effort will be made to keep the background in neutral tone, and this is done by Mr. Poitner.

It so happens, however, that Miss Ferguson needs no assistance of this sort. She has done well far more difficult work than anything this play demands. She does not have to rely on her beauty to sustain interest in her acting. Therefore the applause she gains in this vehicle for her talents must ring somewhat hollow to her, because in one sense she has not earned it. The pleasure she gave her Boston friends, however, was genuine, and this in spite of some annoying mannerisms which she has developed, notably an incessant movement of the head when she is speaking and a tendency to "mouth" her words, to the great detriment of her enunciation. In this respect the films, to which she will betake her way when the present season closes, will be the gainer. In this medium one can watch and enjoy without the need of a strained listening.

Miss Ferguson is surrounded by a most capable company. Mr. Holden is so good he makes the character of T. J. Magen almost plausible. Mrs. Jacques Martin, as usual, adds considerable merriment to the play. Mr. Baker is properly cave-mannish in the love scene in the fourth act and Miss Dunn by her naturalness is a capital foil to the course of troubled true love.

## STUDENTS PRODUCE MACKAYE'S "MATER"

"Mater," comedy in three acts by Percy Mackaye—Produced by students of Tufts and Jackson colleges under the auspices of the Drama League of Boston and under the direction of Albert H. Gilmer, Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, evening of April 23. The cast: Matilda Dean, "Mater," Marion Raymond; Michael Dean, her son, Leigh H. Hammond; Mary Dean, her daughter, Jane S. Davies; Arthur Cullen, Daniel C. Cameron; Rudolph Verbeck, J. Merrill Fernald.

Mr. Mackaye and the Muse of Comedy can at last admit the Twentieth Century into their conversation. They can talk to each other about the present-day actualities without being abashed. They can sit down together and discuss the world in terms of housekeeping and ward politics. And yet they are still historic in their diction. They remain, as they always were, Elizabethan in their phraseology. They continue to govern their languages according to the etiquette of the court of the Faerie Queene; and they are euphuists, even when speaking of flatirons and campaign funds. With an audience made up of people who are determined to advance the cause of the drama in the United States at all costs, the exquisite dialogue of the poet and the muse which was set forth on the little stage of Recital Hall last evening has its interest and value. At all events, the little study of character and plot called "Mater" will certainly be regarded by many as giving the author a better right to dramatic laurels than does the polite lecture in college English called "The Canterbury Pilgrims," which he has lately presented in New York as the libretto of an opera. A delightful portrait of the Widow Mater is, and a winning figure in all the neatly composed scenes and situations. The conflict of this fantastic heroine with a son who is irreclaimably devoted to political reform and with a ward boss, who but for the sight of her darning stockings had come to no body knows what had end, is worked out with the finest humor. Wherever delicacy of craftsmanship is required, the author excels. To make his play popular, he should call in somebody—an ordinary commercial theatrical manager, perhaps—to help him stiffen up the rough framework. He needs a carpenter with a hammer and a saw to take a hand where his carving tools are too delicate.

## BOSTON NOTES

John Craft will give the first performance of the sixth Harvard prize play, "The Year of the Tiger," this evening at the Castle Square Theater with a special cast, including himself, Miss Josephine Victor, Miss Florence Martin and William B. Mack. "Don" and "The Lost Silk Hat" are to be given next week at the Copley Theater.

## REAL ESTATE

Property at Winthrop and Fairfield streets, Roxbury, has changed hands. There are three three-story brick apartment houses and 8000 square feet of land, sold by Morris Weinstein to Joseph Baizen.

Philip McMorro has sold his frame house and 2275 square feet of land, situated at 5 Spring Garden Street, Dorchester, to Charles E. Marsh. The total assessment is \$4200 with \$600 of that amount carried on the land.

The Harriet C. Weeks estate has sold to John Carruthers and wife, a property located at 11 George Street, near River. The lot contains 6544 square feet of land valued at \$600, and that amount is included in the \$2000 assessment.

## LARGE SALE IN BROOKLINE

George A. Goddard has sold to the Whitman Real Estate Trust parcels of Brookline real estate on Clark Road, 43,000 square feet; Cypress Street, 27,000 square feet; Brighton Road, 106,000 square feet; Boylston Street, 27,000 square feet. The land carries an assessment of \$70,800. There is a frame house and separate lot of land, situated at 215 Clark Road, included in this transfer.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Allston St., 26 rear, 28-30, Ward 25; Annie M. Pond, George Priggen; brick garage.

Aldie St., 71 rear, Ward 26; Mary E. Sayward, Brooks-Skinner Co.; brick garage.

Commonwealth Ave., 1249, Ward 25; Eliza A. A. Carpenter; brick store.

Clarkson St., 84 rear, Ward 18; M. M. McKinn; brick garage.

Nonantum St., 43 rear, Ward 26; William Hynes, C. E. Lawson; frame garage.

Chelmsford St., 46, Ward 20; Richard Yeo, W. H. Kennedy; frame dwelling.

Maxwell St., 40 rear, Ward 21; M. Doucette, T. J. Lyons; frame garage.

Wilmington Ave., 39, Ward 21; W. L. Bonetti; frame dwelling.

Main St., 461, Ward 3; Charles Cameus; alter store and dwelling.

## "THE PIGEON" ACTED AT COPLEY THEATER

"The Pigeon," comedy in three acts by John Galsworthy, given by the Henry Jewett Players for the first time in Boston, evening of April 23, 1917. The cast:

Ann Wellwyn.....Beatrice Miller  
Christopher Wellwyn.....H. Conway Wingfield  
Edward Bertley.....Cameron Matthews  
Guinevere Megan.....Doris Sawyer  
Perrand.....Nicholas Joy  
Timson.....Fred W. Fernald  
Rory Megan.....Leon Gordon  
Alfred Calway.....Leonard Craske  
Sir Thomas Hoxton.....Lionel Glenister

When Winthrop Ames presented "The Pigeon" at the Little Theater, New York, it was evident that its appeal, even when distinguished acting lent a sort of color to its gray fabric, was so limited that it could not be taken on tour. "The Pigeon" does seem varied and well argued when judiciously cut and presented in platform recital by such an artist as Leland Powers; but it is distinctly monotonous and unconvincing in commonplace stage performance. There is no development of plot as in "Justice" and "The Silver Box," and the characterization is neither wide nor deep.

The second and third acts, with their lack of action and their repetitions, add little to the distinct charm of the first act, in which a kindly artist lets into his studio one Christmas eve three outcasts—a flower girl, a sodden caddy and a French wanderer—after his daughter has read him a sharp lecture for his indiscriminate charity. His only excuse is "They are jolly," and that he can't go on feeling good if he refuses when alms are asked of him. So he bestows the lot on the sofa, gives the flower girl the spare room and replaces with his own clothes the tatters of the Frenchman. Wellwyn sighs over the complications of social regeneration theory, is amused by the efforts of organized charity to distinguish between the deserving poor and the undeserving. The fun in life is to give to whoever asks, no matter how "undeserving." The needs of all are vividly real to him, and the direct way of giving seems to him the best way because the simplest.

One can admire Galsworthy's artistry without always unqualifiedly accepting his inferences. His philosophy, that the strong should be merciful to the weak and that the exceptional wild bird needs more care than the usual tame one, is just exemplification in "The Silver Box" and "Justice," but is reduced almost to an absurd extreme in "The Pigeon," and he asks much of his actors.

Wellwyn, the central character, unless glorified by a fascinating impersonation, is that sort of a bland optimist who makes a dour pessimist of every one who has to live with him. The caddy, the Frenchman and the flower girl must be acted with distinction, if they are to be anything but disagreeable rotters. "They are so jolly," says Wellwyn; but only Miss Sawyer as the flower girl is "jolly" in the Jewett Players' version of this trio. Mr. Perrain overacts. Mr. Gordon does a bit vividly but his experience was needed in the important part of the Frenchman. Mr. Wingfield gives a good performance of the gentle visionary.

## AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"The Year of the Tiger," 8:10.

Copley—"The Pigeon," 8:10.

Hollis—Miss Elsie Ferguson in "Shirley Kaye," 8:10.

Kelth's—Vaudeville, 7:45.

Majestic—"The Flame," 8.

Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.

Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.

Matinees—Daily at Kelth's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Majestic, 2: Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

## TULLY'S "THE FLAME" AT THE MAJESTIC

"The Flame," a play in three acts by Richard Walton Tully, Majestic Theater, evening of April 23, 1917. The cast:

Pamela Cabot.....Marion Coakley  
Mr. Corbendale.....George Le Soir  
Mrs. Tabitha Cabot.....Ann Warrington  
Dave Carson.....James Seelye  
Mrs. Carson.....Mabella Seams  
Jefferson Lincoln Carson.....Thomas Gillen  
Washington Lee Carson.....Eugene Michen  
Beggar Woman.....Helena Garden  
Pineapple Vendor.....Marie Culver  
Frasie Fernando.....Wilson Day  
Manuel, a poet.....Juan Soto  
Peppita.....Bessie Lane  
Geronimo Zabina.....Louis Ancker  
Maya, daughter of Ziera.....June Hawthorne  
Don Benito Garvanza.....Frances Verdi  
Pedro.....Carlos Villa  
Garcia, an officer.....Jack Kingsberry  
Shantee, Priestess of the Voodoo.....The Varriest Sterling

Mrs. Justina Lawlor.....Helene Voila  
Jefferson Clay.....William O'Day  
Junthian Lawlor.....W. J. Brady  
Sir John Studham.....Byron Russell  
Minerva Fremont.....Helen Carew  
Wayne Putnam.....Godfrey Matthews  
Jesus Vauqui.....Harry Morvil

A note in the program of "The Flame," Richard Tully's new play, which opened its Boston engagement at the Majestic last evening, explains that some of the material for the production was taken from Africa, Hawaii and the Antilles. Which gives an excellent idea of Mr. Tully's very catholic taste when he sets about creating an entertainment. The world is his disposal and he is ready to throw anything that comes to hand into the pot to make his theatrical dish. And not only the world in general, it would seem, but the theatrical storehouse of past performances in particular.

For a somewhat overwhelmed audience last evening was presented, in the first act, in rapid succession the familiar friends of the melodramatic stage for many years back. There was the manly Douglas Fairbanks hero in riding trousers and puttees, the beautiful American girl, the dark-hued villain, with oily manners and crafty ways, the head of the iniquitous trust, no less crafty but on a much larger scale, the president of the South American republic, with his army of four soldiers, the four-square character of such other corporations, by insertion in Section 6, after the word "shall," the word "knowingly." The bill was then ordered to its third reading.

Without debate the Senate passed to be engrossed the bill accepting the provisions of an act of Congress on the promotion of vocational education and providing for Federal cooperation.

The Senate received notice from the House that the lower branch had not concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill authorizing Cambridge to incur additional indebtedness for motorizing its fire department. The Senate insisted on its amendment and appointed as a committee on conference Senators Bean, Wilson and Hormel.

In the House yesterday, the bill providing for a commission to investigate the judicature of the State, with a view of bringing about more speedy and economical procedure, was rejected by a rising vote of 49 to 32.

The House, on motion of Mr. Burr of Boston, adhered to its position on the bill for an entry fee of \$5 for poor debtor cases, but did not ask for a committee of conference, thus killing the proposition.

The House concurred with the Senate in agreeing to a committee of conference on the bill for three shifts of tour-workers in paper mills.

After word had been received here yesterday that Turkey had broken off relations with the United States, the Rev. James L. Barton announced that, according to the latest reports, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions had within the bounds of Asiatic Turkey approximately 100 missionaries, many of whom have lived or received their education in New England.

Not only are these men and women on hostile soil, but they have with them more than a score of children, whose fathers and mothers have devoted their lives to missionary work.

TRIAL TRIP FOR STEAMER  
Built with engines and rigging, the new freight steamer Ingeniero Luis A. Huergo, just completed at the Fore River shipyard, Quincy, for the Argentine Government, was given its trial trip today. The steamer went down to Boston Lightship and return, following which it was berthed at the Fore River yards again, for completion of final details.

Efforts are being made today to reach the three-quarters mark in the campaign being waged by the Federated Jewish Charities in Boston to obtain \$200,000 and an increased membership. At the noonday luncheon yesterday in Ford Hall a total of \$143,789 was reported raised and 5728 new members pledged.

DOCKYARD EMPLOYEES' BONUS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Trade Union leaders at Portsmouth have been informed by the Admiralty that from April 1 employees in the Royal Dockyard and other naval establishments will be granted a war bonus at the rate of 5s. a week for men and 2s. 6d. a week for boys.

## SOLDIERS' PAY BILL SOON WILL GO TO GOVERNOR

Upper Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Passes to Engrossment the Measure Providing for \$10 a Month

Within a few days the bill providing for an additional \$10 a month to members of the Massachusetts National Guard who have enlisted in the service of the United States will become law, the Massachusetts Senate yesterday having passed the measure to engrossment. As it has passed the House, there remains only the formal enactment stage before going to Governor McCall for his signature.

Under the provisions of the bill the noncommissioned officers and enlisted men who will benefit by the measure may designate a dependent to whom the money will be paid. Otherwise the money will be held by the State until the men have been mustered out of the Federal service.

The Senate yesterday rejected the bill to authorize the Massachusetts Highway Commission to appoint a motor vehicle commissioner, after amending the bill to provide that the salary should not be more than \$3000 a year.

An opinion was received in the Senate from the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to the effect that the Legislature cannot pass an act forbidding the use of trading stamps. There is a bill pending before the Legislature to prohibit the sale or distribution of trading stamps, coupons or similar devices.

The Senate adopted an amendment to the bill relative to the acquisition by railroad corporations of stocks and securities of other corporations, and to purchases, leases and mergers of such other corporations, by inserting in Section 6, after the word "shall," the word "knowingly." The bill was then ordered to its third reading.

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## MANY MISSIONARIES ARE ON TURKISH SOIL

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## Hell Gate Bridge Route

Two Through Daily Trains  
Between Boston, Providence,  
New York, Philadelphia,  
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Federal Express  
Leaves Boston 7:00 P. M. daily  
Through sleeping cars and coaches.

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Effective April 30  
Leaves Boston 8:45 A. M. daily  
Through parlor cars and coaches.

See Ticket Agent for detailed information, or write General Passenger Agent.  
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Groundfish arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier today were: Schooners Ralph Brown 98,100 pounds, Russell 126,000, Eva Avina 3000 and James & Esther 20,200. The Dorothy B. came in with 23,000 pounders. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred-weight: Haddock \$4.50, steak cod \$6.68, market cod \$4.05, pollock \$3.75, 65 large hake \$6, small hake \$5, and cusk \$4.

Tilfish sold as low as 3 cents per pound today to fishermen when the schooner Alice M. Guthrie reached New York with 40,000 pounds. One large mackerel was received at Boston today from Cape Cod, the first reported so far north this season.

Gill netters landed 41,000 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester today. Two other arrivals were schooners J. M. Marshall 70,000 pounds groundfish and M. P. Goulart 45,000.

## FRENCH POEMS READ BY MISS DE LAMBERT

At the Copley-Plaza Hotel Monday afternoon, Miss Marguerite de Lambert, a French poetess and lecturer, read poems that have been recently written on the war. Her program opened with a piece of her own, entitled "Pour l'humanité," written at the time of the declaration of war by the United States, and continued with "L'algie survole le Rossignol," by Maurice Barrès; extracts from the "Divine Tragédie," by Henry Bataille; "Au soir de mes 20 ans," by Jean Michu; "Gloire à la France," by Paul Déroulède, and a letter in verse written from the front by Jean de la Roca of the Third Cuirassiers.

At the close of the program the poetess read three original pieces for those who asked to hear more. These selections were "Le drapeau du Tricolore," "Ciel d'Alsace," and "Debout les morts!" After concluding the supplementary readings she gave copies of her poem, "Debout les morts!" to those who desired them.

## BOSTON TAX UPON FISH PIER UPHOLD

The Boston Fish Market Corporation which recently applied for an abatement of \$7000 in its taxes on the fish pier property in South Boston was today given leave, by the Board of Street Commissioners, to withdraw that petition. The petitioners argued that the municipal assessors were not justified in assessing the land to them as lessees from the Commonwealth as they would assess land owned privately. The street commissioners ruled that a Supreme Court decision has been made providing that State land leased for business purposes should be assessed in the same manner as if the land were owned by the lessees.

The petitioners also argued that their land is assessed too high as compared with other assessments in the same neighborhood. The commissioners said "after a careful study of real and comparative values, we are of the opinion that this contention is not borne out by the facts."

## Every Woman Wants Music in Her Home



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## CHRISTINE LANGENHAN SOPRANO, IN RECITAL

Christine Langenhan, soprano, appeared in Jordan Hall Monday afternoon, singing a program made up partly of conventional and familiar songs by Schubert, Schumann and Franz; some songs by Liszt and Brahms and two groups of lesser known compositions, which proved the most enjoyable of the afternoon. Mme. Langenhan has a rather florid voice, somewhat lacking in strength in the lower register, which causes her to force it. Her interpretation savors of the operatic stage rather than the concert hall, but her feeling for a song is manifest and most persuasive. The audience insisted on a repetition of "Die Quelle" by Goldmark. The two numbers sung in Russian, Tschalkowsky's "At the Ball" and Gretchenov's "Lullaby," were admirably done. The accompaniments by Conrad van Bos added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

## FUNDS TRANSFERRED FOR SOLDIERS' RELIEF

The Boston City Council yesterday passed Mayor Curley's order for transferring \$30,000 from the reserve fund to the soldiers' relief fund. Councilmen Ballantyne and Wellington were elected members of the board of managers of the Old South Corporation. Resolutions placing the council on record in favor of autonomy for Poland and Ireland and against Federal press censorship were tabled.

Mayor Curley has announced another assessment of \$1 each in the interest of the Red Cross upon all the city employees, whether they make \$9000 a year or \$3 a day.

## CLERGYMEN FOR PROHIBITION

Clergymen assembled in Lorimer Hall yesterday at the conference of Baptist ministers voted to send to Congress a telegram urging the enactment of national prohibition as a war measure. Dr. Fred P. Haggood, who organized the Y. M. C. A. work in the prison camps in Russia, addressed the meeting on the course of events which culminated in the Russian revolution.

## SYMPATHY SHOWN FOR U. S. GERMANS

Resolutions expressing sympathy with German-American citizens "in the cruel position they are placed" because of the war between the Imperial Government and the United States, were adopted at exercises held under the auspices of the Friends of Irish Freedom in Hibernian Hall, Roxbury, last night to commemorate the first anniversary of the Irish rebellion and the proclamation of the Irish republic.

There was great enthusiasm among the 2000 men and women of Irish birth present when William F. Carley, chairman of the meeting, read the resolution which in part follows: "No element in our complex citizenship has rendered higher services than they (our German-American fellow-citizens) have. They have proved their loyalty to the American Constitution, American ideals and interests and to our Government on every battlefield; especially at the time of the Civil War, when many of them marched forth as one man under the flag and saved the Union."

## MINERS ASK TWENTY PER CENT WAGE RAISE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of 175,000 anthracite miners formally presented to a committee of operators a request for an increase of 20 per cent in wages "proportioned in such manner and way as to be helpful and constructive."

A statement issued at the end of the joint meeting, which lasted all afternoon, said that the committee of operators "took the matter under consideration." Another joint conference will be held today.

## SAILINGS ARE RESUMED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Scandinavian-American Line announces that passenger service between New York and Copenhagen has been resumed. A steamer with passengers from Denmark and Norway is now at sea and a sailing from an American port will take place shortly.

## The Geuting Idea

has created a Shoe Store and a Shoe Service that is well-nigh irresistible to any man or woman who has once experienced its benefit.

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(PRONOUNCED GYTING)  
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A snappy, chic, new model.  
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Good style for general wear.  
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SMALL HATS



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ILLINOIS HAS  
GOOD OUTLOOK  
FOR THE TRACK

Coach Harry Gill Is Doing  
Finely Despite Not Having  
Many Star Athletes to Work  
With This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

URBANA, Ill.—In the face of predictions of one of the poorest track teams University of Illinois has ever had coming from every side, Coach Harry Gill of the Illinois proved during the past indoor season that preseason predictions often prove foretellings of what does not happen. With at best a team comprised of mediocre material, Coach Gill took second place in the annual indoor Western Conference meet, and showed during the entire indoor season that he had a team which could be ranked with the best in the "Big Nine." Prospects for the outdoor season look much brighter than they did at the beginning of the indoor year, and Illinois rooters are wondering if the Illinois is not coming back to regain her position as the leader in western track athletics.

Illinois will be represented at the University of Pennsylvania relay games. The Illinois was represented at the Drake relays by Capt. W. B. Ames '17 and the one-mile relay team comprised of C. J. Kreidler '18, P. M. Spink '18, A. J. Somers '18 and H. R. Pen-darvis '17. Captain Ames is this year one of the two premier hurdlers in the West, the other being R. L. Simpson of Missouri. He has broken records in nearly every meet in which he has been entered during the indoor season. He clipped a fifth of a second from the indoor conference record in the 60-yard high hurdle, and in the relay games recently held in Illinois, where in nearly every hurdle in the West in entered with the exception of Simpson, he outdistanced the field. It would hardly be possible to class him with Simpson, the world's record holder, but those who had seen both men in action this season predicted that Ames would give Simpson a close race in the Drake games and he did, finishing second to Simpson in 14.4-58.

The Illinois one-mile relay team looks like the best in the conference, all of the men being able to cover the quarter mile in 51s. or under, and it won first in the Drake games in 3m. 21.4-54. This team may also compete in the Pennsylvania games, and Captain Ames, M. R. Husted '18, Basil Bennett '18, E. F. Webster '17 and P. M. Spink may also be entered. Husted and Bennett are both throwing the discus over 145 feet, Webster is high jumping around the six-foot mark and Spink is running the half mile in 1m. 54s.

Aside from the above, Coach Gill has A. L. Lang '19, who is the best all-around man on the squad. His specialty is the pole vault, and he has a mark of 12ft. in this event. Norman McKinney '17 and D. V. Chapman '19 will run the two-mile for Illinois, and H. S. Gantz '17, R. A. Carlson '19 and R. W. Stead '19 will handle the mile. All of the above men are consistent and can run their distances in fair time, but none of them are particular stars, although Coach Gill has hopes of making a couple of record breakers out of the squad. Howard Field Jr. '19 will be the surest dash man, but his best in the 100-yard dash is 10.1-5s., so he will hardly be able to win many firsts unless he improves.

Kreidler and Lang will do most of the broad jumping, and R. W. Caldwell '18 and Captain Ames will assist Webster in the high jump.

Coach Gill may at any time decide to shift some of his men into different events, for he builds his teams by fitting men for the events and not events for the men. At present Illinois' chances for a strong track team look fair, and if the war does not cause an abandonment of athletic schedules, Coach Gill should enter a strong team in the Western Conference meet.

KENTUCKY SCHOOLS  
PLAN ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The special committee composed of superintendents of schools of several counties in Kentucky appointed last year to consider the question of forming an athletic association to embrace every high school in the State, will meet here April 27 to compare notes and determine the feasibility of forming such an organization.

The committee has interviewed school men from all parts of the State and it is the consensus of opinion that definite steps should be taken at this time to launch the association.

CINCINNATI GETS  
JAMES THORPE

CINCINNATI, O.—The Cincinnati National League baseball club has purchased James Thorpe, the noted Indian athlete, from the New York Nationals, according to an announcement made here Monday. Thorpe is expected to join Cincinnati today, and will most likely get into the game right away as Roush, the regular center fielder, is out of the game.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
St. Paul 4, Minneapolis 0.  
Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 3.  
Indianapolis 6, Louisville 4.  
Toledo 4, Columbus 3.

METROPOLITAN  
G. A. CALLS OFF  
CHAMPIONSHIPS

Amateur, Open and Junior Golf  
Tournaments Are Canceled—  
Other Events Are Affected

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The competitive golf season in this section of the United States was upset Monday through the action taken by the executive committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association in declaring off the Metropolitan amateur, open and junior championships and in requesting all clubs which expected to hold invitation events under the auspices of the M. G. A. to abandon such tournaments for the year. The move was entirely unexpected, as the association officials had heretofore given no inkling of their intentions in the matter. It is, however, right in line with the action recommended by the officials of the United States Golf Association, and will doubtless have the hearty support of all golfers in the Metropolitan district.

The abandonment of the championship events affects the whole Metropolitan golf season. In a general way the spring season is arranged so that the amateur championship of the association comes as a climax with the golfers in their best form. This year the event was to be played at the Brooklawn Country Club at Bridgeport, Conn., having been awarded to a Connecticut links for the first time in the history of the tournament.

The date set was June 13 to 16, and the Brooklawn Club has made many improvements in the course and the clubhouse in preparation for holding the tournament. The preparation will not be wasted, however, as it is planned to hold the 1918 championships over the courses to which they had been granted this year. The open championship was scheduled for July 12 and 13 at the North Shore Country Club, and the junior championship for June 28 and 29 at Sitwano.

In addition to holding tournaments which might interfere with the preparation movement of the officials of the M. G. A. rallied to the support of the military authorities by deciding to hold a great tournament at all the clubs of the association on May 30, the proceeds of which tournament will be turned over to the secretary of the association for the purchase of ambulances for service in France.

It is also recommended that all tournaments through the season be conducted on the same plan, and that whatever money is received be given to the Red Cross or similar organizations.

Such tournaments as these, and only such tournaments as these, will receive the hearty informal support of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

The Lakewood tournament, which begins this Thursday, and the Atlantic City tournament scheduled for next week, will not be officially affected, as their dates were not awarded by the Metropolitan Golf Association. These clubs, however, may further the plans of the Metropolitan Golf Association by devoting the proceeds from entrance fees to the Red Cross.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Louisiana has a new suffrage club, the sixth to inaugurate a State-wide campaign for "votes for women." It was organized recently in the home of Mrs. W. J. O'Donnell, who was named president. Mrs. W. W. Van Meter, former president of the Era Club, was made State organizer, and Mrs. W. J. Roach, a leader in the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, was elected treasurer.

The new organization is not affiliated with the Louisiana State Suffrage Association, the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana, the Louisiana Equal Suffrage League, or with the Louisiana Equal Rights Party, all of which are working for the suffrage for Louisiana women. Neither has the new club joined the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, nor the National Woman's Party, as the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, now calls itself.

The new club, a few hours after organization, offered its services by wire to President Wilson in case of war.

WESLEYAN WINS  
AT LAWN TENNIS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan defeated Brown University at tennis Monday afternoon, four sets to two, the visitors winning one set in the singles and one in the doubles. The summary:

SINGLES  
Jones, Wesleyan, defeated Eddy, Brown, 7-5, 6-2.  
Keeler, Wesleyan, defeated Ames, Brown, 7-5, 6-7, 6-4.  
Langdon, Wesleyan, defeated Stockwell, Brown, 1-5, 6-2, 6-0.  
Brady, Brown, defeated Lindstrom, Wesleyan, 6-1, 6-4.

DOUBLES  
Keeler and Jones, Wesleyan, defeated Eddy and Ames, Brown, 6-3, 6-4.  
Stockwell and Brady, Brown, defeated Langdon and Lindstrom, Wesleyan, 3-6, 6-1, 10-8.

MEMPHIS LOYALTY MEETING  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The largest meeting ever held in the history of Memphis, took place at Overton Park, on April 16, when 35,000 people assembled to voice their approval of President Wilson's policy, to pledge their loyalty to the Nation, and to salute the flag.

NEW YORK GAINS  
ON LEADERS IN  
THE AMERICAN

Defeats Boston Red Sox While  
the Chicago White Sox Are  
Inactive—Philadelphia Wins  
Other Contest

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	P.C.
Chicago	8	2	.800	.500
Boston	6	3	.667	.638
New York	5	3	.625	.625
Cleveland	4	5	.500	.444
St. Louis	4	6	.400	.500
Philadelphia	4	6	.400	.222
Washington	3	7	.333	.500
Detroit	3	7	.300	.444

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
New York 9, Boston 6.  
Philadelphia 4, Washington 3.

GAMES TODAY  
New York at Boston.  
Philadelphia at Washington.  
Cleveland at Chicago.  
St. Louis at Detroit.

The New York Americans made the best of their opportunities in the baseball championship series Monday afternoon by defeating the Boston Red Sox 9 to 6 while the Chicago White Sox had a day off. Only one other game was played yesterday and that gave Philadelphia a victory over Washington by a score of 4 to 3.

NEW YORK AMERICANS  
DEFEAT THE RED SOX

In anything but a major-league championship class of baseball the New York Americans defeated the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park Monday afternoon 9 to 6. Both teams appeared to be decidedly off form.

Cullop and Shore were the opposing pitchers at the start of the contest, but both were later replaced by Love and Foster, Love being the best of the four boxmen. Boston outbatted New York, but stupid base running cost the world's champions more than one chance to score. The feature of the game was a home run by Pipp of New York into the right field bleachers. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York 0 0 0 2 2 3 3 3 3  
Boston 0 0 1 1 3 0 1 0 0 6 13 4

Batteries—Cullop, Love and Alexander; Shore, Foster and Cady. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly. Time—2h. 21m.

PHILADELPHIA 4,  
WASHINGTON 3

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After having taken the lead in the eighth inning when two errors, a base on balls and a single gave the local team three runs Washington was defeated here Monday by Philadelphia as a result of errors, by a score of 4 to 3.

The Athletics tied the score early in the ninth on Crane's misplay, Strunk's hit, Thrasher's sacrifice and McNinn's single. Leonard then missed Bates' easy bounder and Strunk scored the winning run. Bush allowed only three hits and struck out seven men. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 6 3  
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 4

Batteries—Bush and Meyer; Dumont, Gallia and Henry. Umpires—Owens and Dinneen. Time—1h. 35m.

ARMY ABANDONS  
COLLEGE GAMES

WEST POINT, N. Y.—All scheduled athletic games between the Army and outside colleges will be called off at once by order of Secretary of War Baker, it was announced here today. Fourteen baseball games remain for the Army team, which was considered one of the best nine West Point ever had.

The tennis schedule, with the season about to open, also will be canceled.

IOWA STATE COACH  
FAVORS ATHLETICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

AMES, Ia.—The following statement was recently made by Clyde Williams, director of athletics at Iowa State College, in regard to the athletic situation:

"I can see no reason for the suspension of intercollegiate athletics over the country. I think that the total abandonment of intercollegiate athletics, as has happened in some parts of the East, is rather uncalled for under present circumstances. An athlete in physical training and a trained man makes the best warrior."

Director Williams wants every Ames man to do what he can for his country, of course, but is not in favor of total abandonment of collegiate sports. Baseball and track will go on here as though there were no war, until the time comes that the country has taken all the men from the college and there are not enough men to make up teams.

## COST OF SHIPPING LIVE STOCK

DALLAS, Tex.—The evidence so far presented by the railroads in the hearing in progress here before Attorney Examiner Thurtell of the Interstate Commerce Commission seeks to show that it costs the railroads more to handle live stock than it does to handle general freight, and that, for this reason, an advance in live stock rates should prevail, says the News.

HARVARD MOVES  
TO ESTABLISH  
INFORMAL SPORT

Graduate Treasurer Moore Gives  
Plan of Athletic Association  
for Spring Events

That Harvard University is soon to establish a system of informal athletics at Soldiers Field this spring is today practically assured following the issuing of a statement regarding this subject by F. W. Moore, graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, Monday afternoon. The statement is as follows:

"Owing to the suspension of intercollegiate contests, it is the plan of the athletic association to promote and encourage intracollegiate sports so far as possible without interfering with military preparation. Until the plans of the authorities take definite form, however, it is impossible to organize regular competitions. These will probably take the form of interclass and scrub contests, and there is no reason why these teams cannot arrange occasional informal games or races with local outside organizations. In the meantime, for the benefit of both of next year's teams, if there are such, and of the individual athletes, it is desirable that the men should continue to take part regularly in outdoor sports if only for a short time each day. It will undoubtedly be found that the fun and friendly rivalry of these contests will be not only helpful but necessary to relieve the monotony of continuous military work, particularly after the novelty wears off and the long grind begins."

"It has been the experience of England and Canada, both at their universities and with their armies in the field that it is not desirable to cut out athletic sports however serious the situation. With a long period of preparation before us it is decidedly unnecessary and unwise to do so here. Even in the present unsettled condition there is no reason why we should put an end to those normal activities which we may with entire fitness continue."

"All the regular track, baseball and crew coaches are available every day, and more attention can be given to individual coaching now than heretofore. In the interest of economy the Weld Boathouse will be closed until further notice, but men with lockers may transfer without charge to Newell. The tennis courts are available as usual. For the present the baseball coaches will conduct practice and scrub games at 3 o'clock daily. The track and rowing will continue at the convenience of the men reporting. In the absence of the usual spring practice the football men not in other sports should report for work with the track men in the field events."

CHAMPION LAWN  
TENNIS PLAYER  
JOINS THE ARMY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. J. Griffin, who with W. M. Johnston holds the United States national doubles lawn tennis championship, applied for examination here Monday for the officers' reserve training corps. His home is in San Francisco.

Griffin was sworn in, and will enter the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y. He is the first American champion in any line of amateur sport formally to enlist for war service. With Johnston he won the turf court doubles championship in 1915 and 1916, and was ranked No. 6 by the United States National Tennis Association at the close of last season.

Several other players of national prominence have announced their intention of enlisting, including R. N. Williams 2d, singles champion; G. M. Church, Dean Mathey and W. M. Washburn.

## BRAVES INFIELDER SUSPENDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. H. Fitzpatrick, infielder of the Boston National League club, was suspended for five days and fined \$50 by Pres. J. K. Tener of the National League Monday. Fitzpatrick's suspension came as a result of his argument with Umpire Quigley in the New York-Boston game here on Saturday.

## MR. BALFOUR CHALLENGES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has been challenged by Arthur James Balfour to match clubs at golf. The British Foreign Secretary delivered his challenge yesterday and it is thought likely the President will accept.

## EASTERN LEAGUE MEETS FRIDAY

HARTFORD, Conn.—A meeting of the Eastern League directors will be held in Springfield next Friday for the purpose of adopting the new playing schedule ordered drafted by the directors at a meeting on April 17, it was announced here Monday.

## MAJOR LEAGUE MANAGERS AND HOW THEIR CLUBS FINISHED IN 1916

Club and manager	Won	Lost	P.C.	Finished
Boston Americans: J. J. Barry	91	63	.591	First
Boston Nationals: G. T. Stallings	89	63	.586	Third
Brooklyn Nationals: W. F. Robinson	84	60	.580	First
Chicago Americans: C. W. Rowland	89	65	.578	Second
Chicago Cubs: Fred Mitchell	87	86	.438	Fifth
Cincinnati Nationals: Christopher Mathewson	69	93	.392	Seventh
Cleveland Americans: Lee Fohl	77	77	.500	Sixth
Detroit Americans: Hugh Jennings	67	67	.500	Third
New York Americans: J. F. Donovan	74	74	.500	Fourth
New York Nationals: J. J. McGraw	85	66	.566	Second
Philadelphia Americans: Connie Mack	36	117	.235	Eighth
Philadelphia Nationals: P. J. Moran	91	62	.595	Second
Pittsburgh Nationals: J. J. Callahan	65	89	.423	Sixth
St. Louis Americans: F. H. Jones	79	75	.513	Fifth
St. Louis Nationals: Miller Huggins	60	92	.392	Seventh
Washington Americans: Clark Griffith	76	77	.497	Seventh

\*First year as Manager. †Took the club late in season. ‡Two clubs tied for position.

## PICKUPS

Cooper held St. Louis to three hits yesterday and secured the only shut-out of the day.

As a pinch hitter Pitcher Caldwell of the New York Americans was a great success yesterday.

Bush turned in a three-hit game against Washington yesterday and yet his team was nearly defeated.

That was a fine batting feast at Cincinnati yesterday with the home team making 13 hits and the Cubs getting 11.

Yesterday was a rather hard one on the fielding averages in the American League as no less than 14 errors were made in the two games played.

Pipp's home run into the right field seats at Fenway Park was a terrific feat. It cleared the fence by several feet and was one of the longest ever made at the grounds.

One more proof of the value of timely hits is to be found in yesterday's Brooklyn-Philadelphia game when Brooklyn won 3 to 1 although outbatted six hits to three.

Brooklyn appears to be about ready to move up into the first division where the club belongs. It isn't often, however, that one team passes another in the standing when both of the clubs win.

The New York Americans showed that they can come from behind and win even from the World's Champions. Giving the Red Sox a handicap of three runs and then winning by a similar margin cannot be done every day in the week.

Now that Cincinnati has bought Outfielder James Thorpe from the Giants prospects of the famous Indian athlete staying in the major league this summer are quite bright. With Robertson, Burns and Kauff as regulars, there was little chance of Thorpe getting a steady position in the Giants' outfield.

VOTING BY MAIL  
IS NOT APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—A plan by which the primary elections might be conducted by mail, was before the Idaho Legislature at its recent session, and was passed by the House, but killed in the Senate, which body declared the plan too radical a change.

The bill provided that the ballots should be mailed from the county auditor's office, with self-addressed envelopes for their return. Also an affirmation blank signed by the voter was to be returned with the ballot, that the checking of the registration books might be complete, but the opening of the primary ballot envelope was to be done in such a way that the counting committee should not be able to know whose ballot it was handling. Ballots might be mailed early, but counting would not begin until the first Tuesday in September.

MR. VARDAMAN TO  
BACK THE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Though he voted against the passage of the ship-army bill, and is one of the 12 senators whom President Wilson described as a "little group of willful men," James K. Vardaman, Mississippi's junior Senator, recently announced that he would back President Wilson to the full limit of his ability if Congress votes a state of war against Germany.

In a signed statement, Senator Vardaman said: "If the Congress shall declare war against Germany I shall vote to give the President men and money necessary to uphold my country's cause. There will be no division in the ranks of true Americans, but we shall rather present a solid, invincible front to the common enemy."

FRUIT GROWERS  
OF ONTARIO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Fruit growers in convention at St. Catharines proposed that the old Welland canal be used as a basis for general irrigation in the Niagara district, following the lines of the underground irrigation in Florida. With reference to the labor problem it was pointed out that the fruit growers are approaching a crisis, owing to the shortage of help, and they look upon the offered services of parties of holiday makers with considerable concern. Experience having taught them that fruit picking and packing is hard work and requires much care and not a little intelligent treatment, facts that they fear may be overlooked by those who are eager to go into the orchards and packing houses with the idea that the occupation will be a nice holiday pastime.

M. V. CONFERENCE  
LAWN TENNIS  
TOURNAMENT IN MAY

Place for Holding the Championships Has Not Yet Been Announced—Some Dual Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The committee on minor athletics of the Missouri Valley Conference has decided that the annual conference lawn tennis tournament this year will be held May 24, 25 and 26. While definite arrangements have not yet been made it is probable that the contests will be held on the courts of the Rockhill Tennis Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club in Kansas City.

The annual dual meet between the University of Missouri and the University of Kansas will be held here May 11 and 12. Missouri will also hold a dual meet with the Iowa State Agricultural College of Ames, Ia., in May, but the date and place have not yet been selected. Captain Fred Williams of the Missouri team is now planning a trip through Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for his team in the first part of next month in order to get the team in the best of condition for the conference tournament.

Because of weather and the condition of the dirt courts here the members of the team have been delayed this spring in getting outdoor practice. Captain Williams issued a call for candidates for the team to report for practice on the first day that the new rich dirt courts are finished. Some members of the team worked out daily in the handball court in Rothwell gymnasium.

B. A. A. HOLDS ITS  
ANNUAL MEETING  
AT CLUBHOUSE

Organization Pledges Allegiance  
to President in War—Reports  
Show Prosperous Year

The annual meeting of the Boston Athletic Association was held Monday evening in the gymnasium of the Exeter Street clubhouse. Vice-President E. E. Babb acted as president in the absence of President A. P. Keith. In his address to the members Mr. Babb congratulated them upon the successful year that the club has had. He said: "Despite the abnormal increase in nearly every commodity required in the operation of a club of this sort, and notwithstanding the fact that our membership has not reached the number that it should, our financial condition has materially improved. This satisfactory result has not been obtained at the expense of the members, or in the decline of athletic activities."

"The high athletic standard for the past 30 years has been preserved and new and important honors have enhanced our record. The track team won several national titles and world records, while the hockey team retained the laurels it won last year and is still hailed as amateur champion of America. The gun club continued its success, and the association conducted the Class A national amateur billiard championship tournament in a successful manner, Nathan Hall of the club winning the premier honors, a new achievement for the association."

"I know I voice the sentiment of each member when I state that to a man we stand solidly behind our President in this conflict. Our country is justly engaged in the cause of democracy and humanity, and I have no hesitancy in declaring that our club will formally pledge its manhood and entire resources that our country may emerge from this war triumphantly and continue to be the greatest exemplar of human rights in the governments of the world."

The organization showed a prosperous year and a net gain of \$7,522.08 from the operations was shown. The club has a membership of 1906. P. D. Morris offered the following resolution, a copy of which will be sent to President Woodrow Wilson by Secretary G. W. Beals.

"Whereas, A situation has arisen in the affairs of our beloved country which demands from all citizens not only the moral support of our President and the other duly constituted authorities, but also, and in unstinted measure, sacrifices of a material character and the marshaling of the capacities of all citizens to the extent that they are available; and

"Whereas, The members of the Boston Athletic Association are desirous each as best he can, of bearing his share of the burden which our beloved country has undertaken to sustain. "Now, therefore, be it resolved, That we, members of the Boston Athletic Association, in annual meeting assembled, do renew again our pledge of loyalty to our country, our willingness to sacrifice our property and our persons in the sacred cause of our country, and we do solemnly promise our President to do all that we, or any of us, can do to bring the present conflict to a triumphant conclusion;

"And be it further resolved, That we uphold the hands of our President, and, having confidence in his lofty patriotism, we approve his stand, his word, his actions and his purposes without reservation and without criticism."

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Nashville 1, Little Rock 0.  
Birmingham 2, Atlanta 2.  
New Orleans 1, Mobile 4.  
Chattanooga 6, Memphis 4.

BROOKLYN NOW  
MOVING UP IN  
THE NATIONAL

Champions Are Today Occupying  
Seventh Place in Baseball  
Standing With Pittsburgh in  
Last Place

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	P.C.
New York	6	2	.750	.600
St. Louis	8	4	.667	.600
Boston	5	5	.500	.500
Cincinnati	7	6	.538	.455
Chicago	6	6	.500	.556
Philadelphia	3	6	.333	.557
Brooklyn	3	6	.333	.409
Pittsburgh	4	9	.309	.400

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 1.  
Cincinnati 10, Chicago 4.  
Pittsburgh 2, St. Louis 0.  
Boston-New York, postponed.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at New York.  
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.  
Chicago at Cincinnati.  
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

The Brooklyn National League baseball champions are today showing strong inclinations to get up nearer the place where they belong in the club standing and are now safely lodged in seventh place with the Pittsburgh club occupying last position which was formerly tenanted by the champions. It is interesting to note that both of these teams won yesterday. Brooklyn defeating Philadelphia, 3 to 1, while Pittsburgh secured a shutout from St. Louis, 2 to 0.



## STATUS WOMEN IN FRANCE MAY HAVE IN FUTURE

Opinions Expressed as to the Position Women Will Hold After the Conflict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Mme. Suzanne Grinberg, barrister, has obtained an expression of opinion from a number of prominent persons on the subject of the position which the women of France will hold after the war. The inquiry, the results of which appear in *La Renaissance*, was instituted in view of the immense development which the war has brought to the industrial position of women. The question which Mme. Suzanne Grinberg has put to M. Emile Boutroux, M. Painlevé, M. Charles Chenu and a number of others is this: "What will be the consequences of the work of women from the individual and social point of view? The first reply is that of Mme. Caroline André, president of the *Œuvre de Préservation et de Sauvetage de la Femme*. She is of the opinion that women will maintain the ground which they have acquired owing to the war in social activities. The conditions of social life will, she maintains, have to be organized on other lines, which will start, not from the premise of man alone, but from that of man and woman. The France of tomorrow will have to be built upon the cooperation of men and women. This equality must be recognized, not merely as a necessity, but as the only just condition of social life. Women must be paid fair wages, must be given the best conditions under which to establish home life, must have equal rights over their children and the right to vote. But let it not be forgotten, adds Mme. André, that women are apt to mistake the ideal for the inaccessible, and that once she has obtained her demands she must be ready to fulfill the duties and the responsibilities which accompany them and beware of her own waywardness.

M. Boutroux, of the French Academy, in expressing his opinion, said that French feeling attached the greatest value to family life. French feminism was essentially different from that of England and America. He did not think that in France feminism such as it was understood in those countries would find many followers. The practical, perhaps formidable, problems which might have to be faced, would not change the basis of the family if men and women understood that they were complementary to each other. . . . It is true, added M. Boutroux, that if they were sufficiently wise, there would be no problem. . . .

Me. Charles Chenu, former Bâtonnier of the Order of Barristers, is of the opinion that the help of women will be necessary in the restoration work after the war, and that this help will probably be given and received quite unrestricted by the old delimitations which endeavored to class trades and professions as either masculine or feminine. Necessity had caused women to take the place of men, and in many cases women had shown themselves equal to and sometimes more capable than men. From this Me. Chenu does not argue that, when the time comes for the reorganization of the work of the country, women should remain in all the places which to their honor and for the safety of the country they have filled during the war. Wise counsels, he insists, must prevail which will maintain woman in those trades and activities which she can carry on without injuring home life, and to which her capacity for exactitude and fine work is essential. As for the professions, they should be open to all those capable of exercising them, whether they be men or women.

Mme. Marguerite Martin, editor of the Socialist woman's paper, *L'Équité*, thinks that the consequences of the entry of women "en masse" into the workshops and factories, is as promising a sign for the future as it is deplorable in its immediate results. Unprotected and inexperienced, the women are suffering from conditions of labor which men have learned to refuse submission to. The requisition of women for work outside the home has meant its disorganization and the neglect of the child. But these effects are those of a transition period, and Mme. Martin looks forward to a strengthening and broadening of the trade union movement and the betterment of social conditions as a result of the present revolution in the labor world.

M. Painlevé, the new Minister of War, says: "I cannot see how work which is essentially a moral factor, can bring about regrettable results because women are obliged to take a greater share in the work of the country than they did previously. M. Painlevé considers that the work of women in factories is essential and indispensable. Women who were untrained in 1914 are now experts and their work is so good that there will always be a call for them. It is evident, added M. Painlevé, that the home life of women must be protected. They must not be expected to work very long hours, six or seven at most in the day. With legislation protecting women's labor, a great deal is possible. . . .

## WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has received the following information from the International Agricultural Institute: The production of wheat in Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand is estimated at 121,218,000 cwt., or 7.7 per cent below the average yield in the period 1909-13.

The 1916 maize harvest in Spain is estimated at 14,321,000 cwt., or 7.9 per cent above the average crop during the years 1909-13. In the United States, Canada, European Russia, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Japan, and

## EXHIBITION OF WORK DONE BY BRITISH WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An exhibition of photographs of women munition workers was recently opened at the Royal Colonial Institute by Mr. Kellaway, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions. The exhibition, which consists of 550 official photographs, is being held chiefly with a view to giving an opportunity to munition firms of seeing to what extent they can employ women. The exhibition is to be shown later in the provinces in districts where there are munition factories.

Most of the photographs are of women engaged in work which had been performed by highly trained men before the war, and show the skill acquired by women in engineering. The Ministry of Munitions is of opinion that munition work should prove attractive to the more highly educated class of women.

The exhibits include samples of work connected with engines used in the tanks, internal combustion engines, aeroplane fittings, machine guns, belt-filling machines, Lewis guns, optical work, aerial torpedoes, bombs, grenades, body armor, gun carriages, shells and fuses, service rifles, periscopes, magnetos and plugs, air craft, wire and rolling mills, chemicals, etc.

In opening the exhibition, Mr. Kellaway said that before the war there were only three national workshops, and now there were more than 100, besides 4798 controlled establishments. Compared with May, 1915, the output today of 18-pounder guns had increased 28 times; 4.5 field howitzers, 52 times; medium guns and howitzers, 71 times and heavy howitzers, above 6 inches, 423 times. In machine guns and high explosives the progress had been equally striking. At least 25 per cent of the men who were engaged in the chemical and engineering trades at the outbreak of the war had joined the army, and the results just indicated were to a great extent due to the women of the country, of whom 700,000 were now employed. That exhibition proved that there was hardly any limit which could be put to the possibilities of women in industry, for some of the most technical processes in engineering were the work of women who 18 months ago knew nothing about engineering. Workingmen had done everything in their power to enable women to become efficient producers. The great majority of the employers had shown patriotism and wisdom in assisting the efforts of the Ministry to realize to the full the possibility of woman-power. No praise could be too high for the patriotism and enthusiasm with which the great body of trade unionists had enabled them to train this vast army of women workers.

Mr. Kellaway added that he was not going beyond the ascertained facts in saying that, but for the work that women had done in the munitions shops the Germans would by now have won the war. A prominent engineer had expressed his firm conviction that, given two more years of war, he would undertake to build a battleship entirely by women's labor.

The goods to be used, M. Millet continued, were bought with the sum of 4,500,000 francs assigned for that purpose by the State, and the stock collected consisted of a great variety of articles. Among the items on the list, for instance, were 500,000 kilos of flour and flour commandant, 56,000 kilos of rice, 48,000 kilos of lentils, 66,000 kilos of oats, 176,500 kilos of haricot beans, and 8000 cases of preserves. The daily ration for each inhabitant had been fixed at 675 grams, and it was calculated that this would enable the population to be fed satisfactorily from the stores collected until a normal system of transportation could be established.

## MR. LANE SENDS CALL TO PROJECT PEOPLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Interior Lane is sending the following notice to people who have land under reclamation projects:

"Project people, do you realize that there are 700,000 acres of land on our projects for which reservoirs are built, ditches dug, and water ready, which have not yet been tilled. Do you realize that this area, if put into crop, would add \$15,000,000 worth of food in a single year? Loyalty and patriotism, as well as economic necessity, demand that you put this land into food crops this year and next. The United States cannot perform her just function in the world crisis in which we are now precipitated unless our farmers do their full duty. These 700,000 acres should be supporting 20,000 families this year, as well as supplying food for an army division at the front. Here is a great opportunity for our citizens to render assistance."

## INCREASING FISH SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A committee has been appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to consider practical means for increasing the supplies of sea fish for the home market, and for encouraging the use of fish as a substitute for other foods. The Food Controller has appointed Mr. Arthur Towle as his representative on the committee, which also includes Mr. Cecil Harmsworth as chairman, Mr. H. S. M. Blundell of the Admiralty War Staff (trade division), Mr. H. G. Maurice, C. B., and M. E. H. Collingwood, both of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Mr. Stephen Reynolds, B. Sc., representing the development commissioners. The committee has received a grant from the development fund for the purpose of increasing the fishing power of vessels other than steam vessels. This expenditure will be chiefly directed toward assisting fishermen who own their own boats to secure greater quantities of fish.

## MONEY ORDER SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On April 2 the telegraph money order service, which was started last July with some of the British overseas dominions is to be extended to Grenada. By this service telegrams of advice may be transmitted at the deferred rate, which reduces the charges by one-half. For cases of special urgency the full rate service is available.

## STATÉ CONTROL OF BRITISH SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Owing to the various and urgent demands on shipping to which the war has given rise, it has gradually become necessary to regulate the traffic for all purposes, and to direct the tonnage into such channels as to insure their serving important national interests to the exclusion of carrying luxuries and in order to avoid importing too much of some articles of food and other necessities, while a shortage might exist in other classes of goods.

Gradually the whole of the British mercantile marine is coming under State control, and it is interesting to know a fact of which those associated with the shipping trade are fully aware, namely, that the hearty cooperation of the shipowners themselves has rendered the task of the Government comparatively easy and has made it possible for the work to be carried out in a most efficient manner. At the outset, a certain proportion of the tramp tonnage was requisitioned for purely Government purposes at the so-called Bluebook rates, the remainder of the tonnage being allowed to take advantage of the higher rates ruling for ordinary commercial purposes. These Bluebook rates would probably leave scarcely more than about 10 per cent surplus based on the normal value of steamship tonnage, and out of this 10 per cent owners would have to provide for any depreciation which might be necessary.

All steamship lines and all tramp steamship owners will in future have to be satisfied with earnings based on Bluebook rates, returning any earnings above these rates to the exchequer. They will manage their own steamers, as in the past, and will charter them through ordinary shipbrokers, who will, however, be grouped together and be instructed as to the amount of tonnage which can be spared for their respective trades. In the event of any steamship line having proportionately more tonnage than another, it will be called upon to transfer some of its steamers to other trades, and again, if a steamship line serving certain ports can conveniently call on other ports more or less en route, this line will be called upon to make arrangements to visit these ports. The measures above referred to combined with the arrangements which have been made for the quick handling of steamers at the various ports, will mean an increase of efficiency which will doubtless be equivalent to an actual large addition to the tonnage.

## BRITISH MILK PRICES

LONDON, England.—It is recognized that an adequate supply of milk is of

of trees from South Australia to Queensland. That, at least, is the ultimate ambition of the project, which has grown out of a proposal on the part of the residents of the district, to plant an avenue of trees from Lorne in Victoria, to Split Point, a distance of 11 miles. The eventual hope on the part of those interested is that other coastal towns will follow suit, so that the avenues might be linked up to form an unbroken line. The committee, which has been organized for the furtherance of the scheme, proposed that the forests department provide the trees, the cost to be borne by public subscription. From 3000 to 4000 trees will be required for the line between Lorne and Split Point, and experts have been sent down to investigate and report on the varieties of timber best suited to local and climatic conditions.

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## PLANTING TREES IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Victorian Minister for Forestry has recently associated himself with a scheme involving the plantation of a continuous belt

## FRENCH FRONTIER AT CLOSE OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—General Mallette, in his military chronicle appearing in the *Temps*, after reviewing frontier events and pointing to the lamentable lack of defenses on the northern line which led to the German move through Belgium in 1914, declares that in order to secure peace it will be absolutely necessary for France to insist on an impassable barrier between herself and Germany. The political frontier must be subordinate to the essential conditions of the military frontier and, he says, it is as often as not sufficient to follow the lines of nature. It is inadmissible that public opinion should be left at the mercy of the surprises of the green table, continues General Mallette, and the question of frontiers is already being discussed. For the French, the question presents no difficulties. Both the lessons of the past and that of the present agree with national tradition. The restoration of Belgium and of Alsace-Lorraine is a matter of course, but France demands an adequate military frontier which will safeguard both herself and Belgium. Look at the map as it was in 1789: the frontier included Landau, the Lauter, and ran through Saarbrück and Sarrelouis; it then formed a distinct salient towards the sources of the Nahe. The fortified places of Landau, Wissembourg, Bitche, La Petite Pierre, and Phalsbourg, with Metz and Strassburg at the rear, formed the protective iron belt. We have always the right to say that whatever is Lorraine belongs to us. Geography, as well as politics, fixes the frontier of Lorraine and the Palatinate. We must once more possess the Lorraine mining basin, the value of which was not recognized in 1789 and 1815. . . . But whatever the future political and military frontiers, there is one point on which everybody will agree, and that is that in future Germany cannot be allowed to establish a military basis for formidable concentration on the left bank of the Rhine, the proximity of which has kept us under the threat of immediate invasion for more than 40 years. We have already declared (in a former *Temps* military chronicle) that one of the formulas of the basis of a lasting peace is "No more German army on the left bank of the Rhine," and we shall go on repeating it.

## GERMANOPHILE CARLISTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Don Francisco Melgar, the former secretary of Don Carlos, whose recent published works directed against the Germanophile Carlists have met with so much success and have been translated into various languages, gave a lecture recently at Barcelona entitled "The Great Victim." The victim was the Carlist Party which, he says, been led to its doom by pro-German chiefs which have been imposed on it against even the wish of Don Jaime, their leader, whose sentiments they have grossly travestied.

With the advance of the season, the styles for 1-piece Dresses become more varied and more interesting. The straight pleated lines and the coat dress are most often seen. We are showing—

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## PRICE COURSE OF STOCKS IS VERY UNEVEN

Lack of Stability a Characteristic of the New York Market—Movements Largely Influenced by the Professional Trading

General strength was resumed in the New York stock market early in today's session. Advances were of substantial fractions as a rule, with particular strength in spots. Ohio Cities Gas was up nearly three points at one time. Utah Copper, United States Lumber, American Hide & Leather, Bethlehem Steel, Central Leather were among the leaders for gains.

Gulf common and Swift were most conspicuous at the beginning of the dealings in the Boston stock market today. Swift rose 1/4 points.

There was some reaction in both markets late in the first half hour.

Stock became very erratic before midday. Some were moderately strong and others were weak. There did not seem to be much stability in any direction. Ohio Cities Gas, after opening up 2 1/4 at 123 1/2, went to 139 and then declined to 136 1/2 before midday. General Motors opened unchanged at 104 and declined to 102 1/2. American Hide & Leather opened up 1/4 at 13 1/4 and declined a good fraction. The preferred sold off 2 points. The California Petroleum issues were a weak feature. New York Air Brake was up 2 points at 137. Texas Company opened up 1/4 at 209 1/2, moved up to 210 and declined 2 points. Bethlehem Steel "B" had a good advance. Alaska sold off nearly a point in Boston to 6 1/2 before midday. Gulf common opened up 1/2 at 96, improved 3/4 and declined 2 points. Swift, after opening up 1/4 at 157, improved fractionally.

Weakness in the New York traction stocks was the dominating feature of the early afternoon trading. The tone was quiet and heavy at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 390,600 shares; \$3,552,000.

## WESTERN ELECTRIC MARCH QUARTER SALES ARE HUGE

Western Electric Company's sales for the March quarter ran at a huge rate. In 1916 Western Electric shipped out nearly \$107,000,000 of apparatus. The March quarter, however, saw gross business at the rate of more than \$120,000,000.

This can hardly be maintained for the full year and is likely to slow down somewhat in the fall. At the same time there is every probability that this year's shipments will outstrip last.

The \$15,000,000 new preferred stock which the company is issuing will give some new money. It had been assumed that it was all covered by previous advances from American Telephone. This is not the case. Western Electric has not been borrowing from the parent company but from the banks, and even from the banks its loans have aggregated only \$5,000,000.

The new financing will, therefore, give about \$10,000,000 of new money, or in other words, increase working capital from approximately \$40,000,000 to nearly \$50,000,000.

Western Electric is spending this year more than \$2,000,000 in new plants at Chicago. These are going up as fast as possible, but will hardly be finished in time to be any factor in 1917 operations. They will begin to be productive, however, early in 1918.

COTTON MARKET				
Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co., New York				
	Open	High	Low	Last
May	19.15	19.66	19.86	19.62
July	19.17	19.60	19.10	19.47
Oct	18.10	18.49	18.05	18.49
Dec	18.18	18.65	18.16	18.49
Jan	18.22	18.65	18.22	18.65

Spots, 19.55, down 35 points.

LIVERPOOL, England, 3 p. m.—Cotton futures firm, active months 6 to 7 points net lower; sales totaled 12,000 bales, of which all were American; May-June 12.06d; July-Aug. 11.95d; Oct.-Nov. 11.42d; Jan.-Feb. 11.30d.

Leod McLeod, signal supervisor terminal, Boston & Maine, is installing new electro pneumatic switches at tower "B", Prison Point, Charlestown.

**WEATHER**  
Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair and continued cool tonight and Wednesday; moderate northerly winds.

For New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; continued cool.

**TEMPERATURES TODAY**  
8 a. m. 47° 10 a. m. 49°  
12 noon 58°

**IN OTHER CITIES**  
8 a. m.  
Albany 40° New Orleans 64°  
Buffalo 42° Philadelphia 48°  
Chicago 42° St. Louis 50°  
Cincinnati 50° Pittsburgh 48°  
Denver 54° Portland, Me. 40°  
Des Moines 42° Portland, Ore. 44°  
Jacksonville 64° San Francisco 50°  
Kansas City 53° St. Louis 54°  
Nantucket 41° Washington 56°

**ALMAZAR FOR TODAY**  
Sun rises 4:30 High water, 10:30  
Sun sets 6:38 12:35 a. m. 1:34 p. m.  
Length of day 13:45 Moon sets 10:23 p. m.  
LIGHT VESSEL LAMPS AT 7:00 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Alaska Ju.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Allis-Chal.	25	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Allis-Chal. pf.	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Am B Sugar	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Can.	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Car Fy.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65	65
A Car Fy pf.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am H & L	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am H & L pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	60	60
Am Ice Sec.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Am Linsed	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am Linsed pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Am Loco.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Loco pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Smelt	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	99	99	99	99
Am Steel Fy.	58	59 1/2	58	59 1/2
Am Sugar	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	119	119	119	119
Am Thrd pf w/	69	69	69	69
Am Woolen	48	48	47 1/2	47 1/2
*Am Zinc	30	30	29	29
Anacanda	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Atchafon	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafon pf.	98	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Atl Br & Atl.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atl Gulf	95 1/2	97	94	94
Bald Loco	53	53	52	52
Balt & Ohio	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Barrett Co.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Batopilas	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Beth Steel	130	131	130	131
Beth Steel B.	119 1/2	121 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
BF Goodrich	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Brook R T	65 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	64
Brown Shoe	67	67	67	67
Burns Bros.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Butte & Sup.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Cal Petrol.	19 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Can Pacific	160 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Can Leather	83 1/2	84 1/2	82	83 1/2
Cerro de Pasco	34	34	34	34
Ches & Ohio	60	60	59 1/2	59 1/2
CM & St Paul	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Chi & N	114 1/2	114 1/2	114	114
Chi Rfts. 2Pd	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Chile Cop.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chile Cop rts.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chino Cop.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
CCC & St. L.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col Fuel	47	47	47	47
Col Gas & El.	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Con Can	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Con Gas	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Con Gas Bait.	115	115	115	115
Corn Prod.	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24
Cruc Steel	61	61 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Del & Huds.	122	122	121	121 1/2
Dome Min.	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Erie	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erie pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
F M & S	13	13	11 1/2	11 1/2
Gen Electric	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Gen Motors	104	104	102	102
G Motors pf N.	86 1/2	86 1/2	85	85
Granby Min.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78	78
Gt Nor Ore	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Green Can	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Gulf States	125	127	125	127
Gulf Sta pf.	108	108	108	108
Harv Cor	78	78	78	78
Ill Central	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Inspiration	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	18	18	18	18
Int Con Cor.	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Int Cor pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	76	76 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
In Paper	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
In Paper pf ctf	97	97	97	97
Kan City So.	22	22	22	22
Kelley Tires	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Kenneb Corp.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42
Lack Steel	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Lee & T Ct.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Lehigh Val.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Long Island	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Louis & N.	131	131	131	131
Mackay pf.	65	65	65	65
Max Motor	49	49	47 1/2	47 1/2
Maxwell 2Pd	31	31	31	31
Max Petrol.	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86
Miami	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mdval Steel	57	57	55 1/2	55 1/2
MSP & SSM	106	106	106	106
MSP & SSM pf	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Mo K & T	7	7	7	7
Mo K & T pf.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Mo Pac Ct.	9	9	9	9
Mo Pac pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mo Pac w/pt.	59	59	58	59
Nat Bisp.	122	122	122	122
Nat Enamel	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Nevada Con.	22	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
NY A Brake	137	137	137	137
NY Central	94	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
NY N H & H.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40
N & W	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
North Am.	66	66	66	66
North Pac.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
N S Steel	90	90	90	90
O Cities Gas	138 1/2	139	135 1/2	135 1/2
Ont Silver	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
O W	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Owens Bot.	83 1/2	83 1/2	80	80
Pacific Mail	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Penns.	53	53	53 1/2	53 1/2
Peoples Gas	81	81	80	80
Perc Mar w/	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pitts Coal	42	42	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pitts & West	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
Pitts & West pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Pullman	157	157	157	157
Quaker	2	2	2	2

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ahmeek .....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Alaska .....	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Allouez .....	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	60
Am Ag Ch pf. ....	101	101	101	101
Am Sugar pf. ....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Tel .....	124	124	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Tel pp .....	46	46 1/2	46	46
Am Wool pf. ....	98	98	97 3/4	97 3/4
*Am Zinc .....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
*Am Zinc pf. ....	64	64	64	64
Ariz Com .....	12	12 1/2	12	12
Atl Gulf & W.L. ....	96	96 1/2	94	94
B & A .....	168 1/2	168 1/2	168	168
Bonanza .....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Bost Eleva .....	72	72	72	72
Boston & Ma. ....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Cal & Ariz .....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76	76
Cal & Hecla .....	530	530	530	530
Centennial .....	19	19	19	19
Cop Range .....	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59
Cuban Cem. ....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Davis Daly .....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
East Butte .....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
Edison Elec .....	193	193	193	193
Fitchburg .....	70	70	70	70
Franklin .....	7	7	7	7
Garby & E. ....	128	128	128	128
Granby .....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Green Can .....	40	40	40	40
Hancock .....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int Port Co. ....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Isle Royale .....	29	29	29	29
Lake Copper .....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mass Elec .....	4	4	4	4
Mass Elecp. ....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mass .....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mass Gas .....	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	92
Mass Gas pf. ....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Michigan .....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Mohawk .....	83	83	83	83
NECOT Yarn .....	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
N Y N H & H. ....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Nipissing .....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
North Butte .....	21	21	20 3/4	20 3/4
Port & W. ....	135	135	135	135
Port Hope .....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

GOOD YIELD  
OF RAILROAD  
CONVERTIBLES

Leading Issues Selling on a Basis  
to Return More Than Five  
Per Cent to the Investor—Recent  
Decline in Stocks

The leading railroad convertible issues are selling now at prices to yield considerably better than 5 per cent. Exceptions are Atchafalaya convertible 4s and Norfolk & Western 4½s, which yield approximately 3.91 per cent and 2.77 per cent, respectively, since the shares are selling above conversion price of the bonds. St. Paul convertible 5s and Delaware & Hudson 5s selling just above par yield barely 5 per cent.

As a result of the decline in corporation shares in the last few months few railroad stocks are selling at prices anywhere near a basis which would make conversion of bonds profitable.

With the large return these issues offer as straight investments, some traders do not expect that they will decline much further, regardless of any possible drop in the quotations for railroad shares.

Important railroad convertible issues follow, with conversion rates for the stocks, current prices for both bonds and stocks showing the conversion spread, and the direct return received on the bonds—not the yield basis. This tabulation relates to the purchase of the bonds with the intention of converting into stocks when the opportunity offers rather than of holding to maturity.

Convertible Issue	Price		Conv. re- spread	Direct
	Bond	Stock		
Atchafalaya 4½s (100)	101.3	102½	—	3.93
C & O 4½s 73 (100)	91.4	76¼	—	4.98
C & O 5s 75 (100)	91.4	76¼	—	5.53
C & O 5s 76 (75)	90½	60½	—	4.98
SI P 4½s 72 (100)	94½	80	—	4.77
SI P 5s 72 (100)	100½	80	—	4.98
D & H 5s 75 (150)	100½	122	—	4.98
Eric 4½s 73 (60)	69¾	27¾	—	6.70
do gen 4½s 73 (60) 75	27¾	—	—	5.55
N & H 4½s 73 (100)	101½	90	—	6.91
N & H 4½s 74 (100)	101½	93	—	6.91
N & W 4½s 73 (100)	127½	128½	—	3.52
So Pac 4½s 72 (130)	92½	94½	—	4.98
So Pac 5s 73 (100)	99¾	94	—	5.00
Un Pac 4½s 72 (175)	92	137½	—	4.98



## LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

WESTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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Make Reservations Now  
For Season of 1917**The  
New Ocean House**  
Swampscott Mass.

Opens June 19

Greatly enlarged, rearranged and beautified.  
Many new and interesting features planned  
for the coming season.Our descriptive Booklet mailed on request  
E. R. GRABOW COMPANY  
Owners and Managers  
131 State Street, Boston, Mass.**The Atlantic House**  
Atlantic Hill  
Nantasket Beach  
Mass.Ideal location at the head of a four-mile stretch of sandy beach.  
Bathing features unsurpassed. One hour from BOSTON, via Harbor  
Steamer, or Rail, or Auto. Season June 27 to Sept. 4. Daily rates  
\$5.00 and up. Special rate "for entire season." Booklets.

LINFIELD DAMON, Manager

Under Same Management as HOTEL THORNDIKE, one of Boston's  
Best Hotels, Boylston St., opposite Public Garden. Circular with map.**E. R. Grabow Company**

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**Hotel Empire**333 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
Select Apartments by the Year.**Hotel Tuileries**270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
Private Suites, two to six rooms.  
Famous Catherine de Medici Ball  
Room may be secured at reasonable  
rates for Balls, Banquets, Association  
Meetings, etc.

Main Office, 131 State St., Boston

**HOTEL  
PRISCILLA**307 Huntington Avenue,  
Boston  
EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN  
Prices \$1.50 and Up**SUGAR DISTRIBUTION**Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Lord Devon-  
port has appointed a committee to  
consider the system at present adopted  
by the Royal Commission on Sugar  
Supplies for the distribution of sugar,  
and to report what further steps  
should be taken to arrange the allocation  
of existing supplies. The com-  
mittee, which will meet immediately  
and report without delay, consists of:  
Mr. Forster, M. P. for East Hull and  
a former president of the Chamber of  
Commerce in Hull. He is a director of  
Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., and of the Star  
Life Assurance Society; Mr. Richard-  
son, M. P. for Rotherham and former  
president of the Nottingham Grocers  
and Provision Dealers Association; Mr.  
Burton, chairman of Burton Son  
& Sanders, Ltd., Ipswich, wholesale  
sugar distributors; Mr. Emery, a di-  
rector of the Home and Colonial  
Stores and representing the multiple  
shops; Mr. Giles, secretary of the Fed-  
eration of Grocers Associations; Mr.  
Liddell, partner in the firm of Hudson  
& Liddell, Eastcheap, represents the  
Wholesale Dealers Association on the  
committee; Mr. May, secretary to the  
Parliamentary Committee of the Co-  
operative Congress, and Capt. S. G.  
Tallents of the Ministry of Food, who  
will act as secretary.**POTATOES FOR SCOTLAND**Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland—The an-  
nouncement, made by the Secretary  
for Scotland in the House of Com-  
mons recently, that a supply of 12,000  
tons of English-grown potatoes had  
been secured for Scotland has been  
received with the greatest satisfaction.  
It is expected that the supply will  
be sent first to the large industrial  
centers such as Glasgow, Edinburgh,  
Dundee and Aberdeen. Distribution of  
the supplies will be made through the  
ordinary trade channels under the  
control of the officials of the Scottish  
Board of Agriculture. As the 12,000  
tons of potatoes will have to last  
over a period of about 10 weeks an  
earnest appeal is made to those who  
are not dependent upon potatoes to  
abstain from using them, in order to  
leave a larger supply for the poor to  
draw upon.**Hotel  
Puritan**350 Commonwealth Avenue  
BOSTON  
Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway Station,  
which is 4 minutes from shops and theatres.  
Globe trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in  
the world. Single rooms with bathroom from \$3, double from \$4. Sitting room,  
two double bedrooms and bathroom for two or more persons \$9 to \$15. All  
your inquiries gladly answered. C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## BOSTON AND PLYMOUTH

**HOTEL BUCKMINSTER**645 BEACON STREET BOSTON, MASS.  
A residential hotel of excellence, most conveniently located and accessible  
to all parts of the city. Very attractive rates for transients during summer  
months. Private garage. No intoxicating liquors sold.**HOTEL PILGRIM**Open June to September PLYMOUTH, MASS.  
A summer hotel in Massachusetts' most historic town. Unusually attrac-  
tive. On the edge of the ocean. Sea food in abundance.  
EXCEPTIONAL GOLF COURSE

P. F. BRINE, Hotel Buckminster, operating both hotels

**THE  
COPLEY-PLAZA**  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL HOTEL

TARIFF  
Single Room with Bath - \$8 per day and upwards  
Double Room with Bath - \$12 per day and upwards  
EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director**SAVOY**455 Columbus Avenue  
BOSTON, MASS. Savoy Company, Inc.  
Lessee, William O. Morin, Manager.  
Tel. Back Bay 9545.European plan; 200 rooms and suites.  
Every room has a private connecting bath-  
room. Single rooms, with private connect-  
ing bath-room, \$1 per day. Large rooms,  
with private connecting bath-rooms, some  
with parlor, for two, \$1 per day each  
person. Every seventh day free. Large  
first-class restaurant. Moderate prices.  
1 block to first-class garage. Illustrated  
booklet sent free upon request.**Old Natick Inn**SOUTH NATICK, MASS.  
Large, comfortable rooms.  
Suites with bath. Excellent table.  
Garage accommodations.  
Seventeen miles from Boston.  
Tel. Natick 8610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.**The PEMIGEWASSET**J. R. ELLIOTT  
PLYMOUTH, N. H.  
The New Pemigewasset House will open on  
the eighth of May for Summer Tourists.  
The House has been doubled in size, all baths  
en suite, telephone and steam heat in each room.  
It is located in the gateway to the White  
Mountain, only four hours from Boston. Large  
one thousand feet. State Road from  
Boston to the White Mountains.**Chequesset Inn**WELLFLEET, MASS.  
CAPE COD  
OPEN JUNE 15—NINTH SEASON  
FRED T. ORGAN, Mgr.  
Until May 15, 1023 Beacon St., Brookline**THE BELLEVUE**Beach Bluff, Mass. SHORE  
WILL BE OPEN FOR THE SEASON MAY 30  
The OFFICE will be open the first five days  
of each week to make arrangements for rooms.  
Booklet on request.  
L. M. STEVENS, Proprietor**BETHEL INN**BETHEL, MAINE  
A perfectly appointed house. Every amuse-  
ment for everybody. Open year round.  
S. N. BLACKWOOD, Mgr.**COTUIT INN**and COTTAGES  
CAPE COD—COTUIT, MASS.  
Open April 15 to Oct. 1. Booklet. CHARLES  
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ont St., Boston.**PILGRIM HOUSE**PROVINCETOWN, MASS.  
S. P. CLARK, Manager  
Comfortable rooms, exceptional table. Rooms  
with or without bath. Boating, bathing and special points of in-  
terest.  
Rates, \$3.00 per day, \$12 to \$40 per week.**NEW ORIENTAL Hotel**DALLAS, TEXAS  
OTTO HEROLD, Manager  
European plan, \$1.00 and up  
American plan, \$2.50 and up**Cafe MINERVA**216 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
EXCELLENT FOOD AND SERVICE  
ARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS  
MUSIC  
H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor  
Operating also Savoy and Irving Cafes**HOTEL EQUIPMENT**The Cross-Wells Company  
Hotel and Restaurant  
Equipment  
17 and 19 So. Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO  
Caterers furnishing a specialty. Out-  
let Caterers and 31 Mar. Caterers are samples.**Van Nuys Hotel**LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
E. L. POTTER CO.  
B. W. THOMPSON and A. J. PEDERSEN,  
Managers  
A Hotel that is Different**Shuster Apartments**LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Beautifully furnished single and double apart-  
ments with bath and kitchenette. Spacious  
parlors and amusement hall. Rates reasonable.**SAN DIEGO****HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER**  
Centrally located at 3rd and E. St.  
Rooms with private bath, \$1.00  
Room with private bath, \$1.50  
Room with private bath, \$2.00  
New, Modern and Strictly First Class**Hotel Stewart**SAN FRANCISCO  
Geary St., just off Union Square  
New steel and concrete structure, located in  
midst of theater, cafe and retail store dis-  
tricts. Homelike comfort rather than un-  
necessary expensive luxury. Motor Bus  
meets all trains and steamers.  
Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner \$1.00  
Further particulars at any office THOS.  
COOK & SON, our special representatives.**HERALD HOTEL**SAN FRANCISCO  
Eddy at Jones Streets  
A sunlit outside room, \$1.00  
One with private bath, \$1.50  
50 cents more for two—higher  
Attractive Rates to Permanent Guests  
MR. BERT TOWNSEND, Manager**Shuster Apartments**LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Beautifully furnished single and double apart-  
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Centrally located at 3rd and E. St.  
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Room with private bath, \$2.00  
New, Modern and Strictly First Class

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**BUY YOUR TICKET DIRECT TO  
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HOTEL**San Diego  
500 Rooms. \$1.50 Per Day and Up.  
J. H. HOLMES, General Manager.**MEET US IN THE HEART OF  
LOS ANGELES**HART BROS.  
MILLION  
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POPULAR  
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HOTEL**LOS ANGELES**FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS  
POSSIBLE  
800 ROOMS**EUROPEAN PLAN**1 Person \$1.00 to \$2.00 1 Person \$2.00 to \$3.00  
2 Persons \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00  
WITH BATH WITH BATH  
1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 1 Person \$2.50 to \$4.00  
2 Persons \$2.50 to \$5.00 2 Persons \$4.00 to \$7.00**THE CLIFT**San Francisco's likeable  
= HOTEL =  
American or European  
Rates Right—Service Right  
Obadiah Rich, Manager**HOTEL ALEXANDRIA**LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
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Magnificent Equipment. Excellent Cuisine.  
Unobtrusive Service. 700 Luxurious Rooms.**HOTEL ST. FRANCIS**SAN FRANCISCO  
One Thousand Rooms  
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS**Rex Arms  
Apartments**945  
Orange Street  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Luxurious Apartments with Hotel Service  
Six blocks from business center overlooking  
city. Garage and Grocery in connection.  
Billiard room, ballroom, roof garden, quiet  
and restful lobbies.  
SUMMER RATES. Daily, weekly or  
monthly. Write for folder.  
M. S. FOSS, Manager.**HOTEL ST. FRANCIS**SAN FRANCISCO  
One Thousand Rooms  
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and courtesy charac-  
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personal service at  
The Hollenden. Many  
of the employees have  
served Hollenden pa-  
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Ball Room and Ban-  
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WITH BATH:  
For One Person - \$2 to \$3  
For Two Persons - \$3 to \$6  
With Twin Beds - \$4 to \$8  
Suites at various prices.**The Hollenden  
Cleveland****Shirley Hotel**DENVER, COLORADO  
Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street  
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL  
800 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE  
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens  
Artisan Work and Popular Prices  
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager.**CALIFORNIA****HOTEL ST. FRANCIS**SAN FRANCISCO  
One Thousand Rooms  
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Under the Management of JAMES WOODS**Prince George  
Hotel**  
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Formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston.  
One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York800 Rooms—All With Bath  
Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled  
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One block from Elevated and Subway stations.  
Room and bath \$2 and up; two  
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Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up.Grand Floor for Ladies and  
Gentlemen on Ground Floor**THE  
ALDINE HOTEL**Chestnut and Nineteenth Streets, PHILADELPHIA  
300 outside rooms with baths, best residential section.  
Within easy walk of the leading shops and all Railroads.  
Highest-Class American Plan from \$4.50 European Plan from \$1.50  
OTTO E. HANSEN**THE  
BILTMORE  
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Refined, and New York's  
Centermost Hotel  
Only hotel occupying an entire city  
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Aves., 43rd and 44th Sts., adjoining  
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1000 rooms open to outside air.  
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Room rates from \$2.50 per day.  
Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for  
permanent occupancy. Large  
and small ball, banquet  
and dining salons and  
suites specially private  
functions.  
John M. Bowman,  
Pres.**TRAYMORE  
ATLANTIC CITY**WORLD'S  
GREATEST  
HOTEL  
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Here congregate the  
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sentatives of the Worlds of  
Fashion, Art, Litera-  
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manship.American, European Plans  
DANIEL S. WHITE President JOSEPH W. MOTT Gen. Mgr.**Washington, D. C.  
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Cochran Hotel**American and European Plan  
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ient to Government Buildings,  
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IN SUPPORT OF  
RATIONING SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—A campaign in support of the voluntary rationing system to insure food economy throughout the country is being inaugurated by the National War Savings Committee, which has been deputized by the food controller to carry out this work. A memorandum has been issued to the 1200 local war savings committees containing a number of practical proposals for the furtherance of the scheme. The local committees will be assisted by the war savings association and it is intended to enlist the services of women's social and political societies and of domestic science teachers. The Board of Education will also give its strong support.

The committee emphasizes the importance of individual effort to make the voluntary rationing scheme a success together with the responsibility resting upon all to set the right example. Stress is laid on the fact that the nation's ability to obtain the right sort of peace will depend on the readiness of the civil population to help to conserve the national resources.

The committee states: "Many people who do not stop to think say 'If we need to ration, let us have compulsory rationing. That would make it fair to all.' But would it? Has it been fair to all in Germany, for example? We know that there the system of compulsory rationing used on a people much more accustomed to bureaucratic control than ourselves, has proved most unfair. Compulsory rationing in Germany have produced well-fed people in the country, ill-fed people in the towns. How are you to stop a farmer digging up and eating his own potatoes? How are you going to stop the poultry owner eating his eggs, or his chickens? How are you going to stop any man who grows food from eating it instead of dividing it with the man who doesn't? Because this went on in Germany serious food riots have taken place in the towns, where the people could not get enough to eat. For it must be remembered, the issue of food-tickets does not automatically produce bread and meat. Then, again, in Germany the system has been set at naught by large and powerful classes of the community to the detriment of the others."

It is further urged in favor of the voluntary system that "if you do not want the full meat ration, but require more bread, you can have it, for some other person will probably prefer the opposite; thus equalizing things. Voluntary rationing also permits of entertaining, for if a friend eats at your house, he does not eat at his own, and your combined maximum is not exceeded."

The campaign will be first of all directed toward the rich, as it is felt that until the well-to-do and middle classes have made every sacrifice that can reasonably be demanded of them it would be unfair to approach the poor, many of whom live below and not above the ration. These well-to-do and middle classes will be urged to leave the bread and potatoes and other cheap and easily cooked foods to the poor, banishing them as far as possible from all their houses in favor of the more expensive foods and those which, being more difficult to prepare, are beyond the reach of the poor. The local committees are left free to carry out the scheme as they think best, but various proposals have been put before them. Thus a model plan has been drawn up for exhibitions of a simple and educational character. It is proposed that food shops might be made centers of propaganda by the adoption of demonstration counters and by the use of handbills for advertising the campaign. The establishment of cooperative kitchens conducted by the local authorities is further advocated, from which cooked food could be bought at cheap rates. It is also proposed that a committee should be formed among the proprietors of cookshops so that they can be given practical advice how to enlarge and vary the choice of foods which they prepare and sell.

**TOTAL PROHIBITION  
URGED IN LONDON**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Much enthusiasm was shown at a crowded meeting held recently at Queen's Hall, in connection with the Strength of Britain Movement. The resolution, demanding immediate and total prohibition of the liquor trade for the period of the war and demobilization was carried unanimously. An overflow meeting was held in the Small Hall, as many people were unable to gain admission to the hall itself.

The chairman of the meeting was Sir Edward Booth, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Line and president of the Strength of Britain Movement. Many distinguished people, including the Bishop of Croydon, Dr. Clifford, Admiral Sir George King-Hall, Mr. St. Lo Strachey and Sir Edward Clarke were present. Letters of approval of the object of the meeting were read from Sir Harry Johnstone, Mr. Will Crooks and others, and good wishes for success were received from the Bishop of London and Professor Sir William Osler.

The chairman said their one object was to help the Government to win the war, the King himself had given them the right lead more than two years ago, and they knew from his own words that the Prime Minister was fully conscious of the handicap which the drink traffic had laid upon their efforts during the war. They sought to protest against the destruction of food-stuffs by their conversion into drink and by the continued use of their depleted transport facilities

for the same useless purpose. They were convinced that the people of the country were prepared to make the sacrifice which total prohibition would entail upon them.

Dr. Strachey, who moved the resolution, said, in the course of his speech, that the Minister of Agriculture had said that half the hop gardens were to be used for the production of food, the remainder were to be used to produce useless rubbish destitute of any food value. They called upon Mr. Prothero to do his duty.

Major Macadam Eccles and Mr. St. Lo Strachey next spoke strongly in favor of prohibition. Mr. Arthur Mee, in his speech urged the Government to take courage from Russia. There was, he insisted, no need to fear a drinkless population.

Other speakers were Sir Herbert N. Casson, Admiral Sir George King-Hall, Archdeacon Lloyd, Sir F. Fox, Mr. Robert Stewart and Dr. J. Stuart Holden.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Francis E. Clark** of Anburndale, Mass., who has issued a call to the present and former members of the Society of Christian Endeavor to form an "army of agriculture" during the war, and thus increase the commissariat of the Allied Powers, is commonly known as "Father Endeavor" Clark. The society which he founded in Portland, Me., in 1881 has since come to have an international range of status and membership, and he has toured the world five times, in officiating at conferences of adherents held on all of the continents of the world. He has been a prolific writer of books dealing with practical forms of evangelical religion, and recording the results of his observations as a traveler.

**Sir George Foster**, acting Premier of the Dominion of Canada, who will represent that Nation in the deliberations at Washington now under way, in which President Wilson and Mr. Balfour are the chief consultants, is one of the ablest thinkers and finest orators that Canada has produced during the present generation. He is a native of New Brunswick, and comes of a loyalist family that left the revolting colonies during the American Revolution. Graduated with high honors at the University of New Brunswick, he went to Edinburgh and matriculated, specializing in literature. Later he studied at Heidelberg. Returning to Canada, he entered the teaching profession, and, after several years spent in secondary schools, was called to the University of New Brunswick as professor of classics. For seven years he held this important academic post. In 1882 he entered politics and won a Parliamentary seat. Since that time, either as a lawmaker or as a responsible Cabinet member under Conservative prime ministers, he has been shaping the course of Dominion history. Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1885, first summoned him to executive work. He has been a Conservative of a progressive sort, and has steadily worked for an imperial rather than for a distinctly nationalistic policy. In 1912 he was a member of the Imperial Trade Commission. Since the war opened he has visited London for conferences with imperial authorities, and on his return he set about educating the Canadian public to the larger political and constitutional aspects of the war, as well as proving his foretime power as an orator able to sway and inspire the masses.

**Alexander Petrunkevitch**, the newly elected professor of zoology in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, is the son of a renowned leader among the Constitutionalists of Russia who has sat in the Duma. Professor Petrunkevitch is a native of Plisk, Russia, and was educated in Russian schools, and in the University of Freiburg, Germany, from which he won his doctor's degree in 1901. Going to the United States to make his way in scholastic and academic circles, he in time found a footing on the faculty at Yale, and has since been steadily climbing.

**George Shima** of Berkeley, Cal., president of the Japanese Association of America, has called on the 60,000 members of the association which he heads to show the unwavering loyalty and steadfast faithfulness to the Government and people of the United States while the Republic wages war with Japan's foe. Mr. Shima is the owner and administrator of some of the largest truck farms on the Pacific Coast of the United States, and is one of the "potato kings" of the country. He has made a comfortable fortune by his enterprise and ability, and owing to his financial resources and his proved capacity as an organizer, he holds his important official position as head of the Japanese Association.

**Mme. Anita Dobelli-Zampetti**, who, as secretary of the Italian National Federation for Women's Suffrage, has issued an extremely interesting report covering the work of Italian women during the war, is, in all respects, a remarkable woman. Brought up by a father of liberal anticlerical views with the idea of leading an independent life in a profession of her own, a very rare educational ideal for women in Italy, Mme. Zampetti chose the profession of journalist, and spent a year in America, which further strengthened her leanings towards movements of social reform. Her life in her own country is a wonderfully full one. The center of her own family circle, she still teaches in a girls' high school, and is the organizer of the suffrage movement in Italy. In June, 1914, she took an active part in the International Women's Conference.

**FOOD ECONOMY DIRECTOR**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Lord Devonport has appointed, with the approval of the Prime Minister, Mr. Kennedy Jones, M. P., as director general (unpaid) of the Food Economy Department of the Ministry of Food.

NEW ZEALAND AS  
W. P. REEVES SEES IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—In an interesting article appearing in the Empire number of the Manchester Guardian the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, formerly agent-general for New Zealand, deals with New Zealand, the country and the people.

The lofty, lonely islands of New Zealand, he writes, looking as you approach them like tall ships becalmed on the South Pacific, are as nearly as may be a land without a past. No portion of the globe is better suited by nature to be the home of a happy race than this temperate, fertile and attractive archipelago. Yet it remained empty of human inhabitants not only during dim, prehistoric ages but for thousands of years after mankind had a history in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Going on to speak of the present inhabitants of the islands, Mr. Reeves says: "Their political history so far has shown a successful mixture of democratic audacity blended with a reassuring regard for law and order and solid well-being. Under an adult suffrage of the widest imaginable character they elect a small and industrious popular Chamber, where much law-making is done and long speeches are barred. Above this body is an offensive Second Chamber, the members whereof are nominated for seven years. The head of the parliamentary structure is an English governor, whose functions, save on the rarest possible occasions, are social rather than political."

The farmers are the most influential class in public life. The 3000 miles of state railways are managed first of all with a view to their interests. The protective tariff is arranged to fall upon them as lightly as may be. For them has been organized a very efficient Department of Agriculture, while another state office has lent them millions on mortgage at rates that seem cheap on the colonial money-lender. The Crown, still an enormous landowner, has thousands of tenants, and to put it mildly, does not oppress them. Most other rural occupiers are freeholders not dangerously mortgaged. The New Zealand Parliament has not yet solved the land problem or agreed upon the ideal tenancy, but it has during the last generation helped to establish many thousands of prosperous working farmers on the soil. Large estates, once a barrier to settlement, are being cut up, and, "though they die hard, are gradually going." Another problem which has yet to be solved is that of liquor. Under a strict local option law the number of public houses was much reduced. But of recent years the powerful temperance party has put its money on a more heroic remedy in the shape of the total exclusion of alcohol from the country, and so far has not won the day. Laws regulating the conditions of labor in town and country have come in for a good deal of attention, from foreign students and in one or two cases for some of the bitterest condemnation ever passed on colonial experiments. Nevertheless, if flourishing industries and workmen so well off as to be the envy of their fellows elsewhere can justify labor laws, then the social experiments of New Zealand are justified. The much-criticized Compulsory Arbitration Act, worked in conjunction with factory laws, long ago stamped out sweating, prevents labor conflicts from multiplying, and has the distinguished honor of being the bête-noir of syndicalism. At least, if New Zealand has not solved the labor problem she has escaped or averted the greater evils of capitalistic industry.

In imperial politics the Dominion is jovially imperialist and in the piping times of peace found outlets for loyalty in contributions to the British Navy and surtaxes on foreign imports. Her record during the war has been characteristic. No New Zealander has during its progress spoken or written anything remarkable. But the islands have sent out 60,000 men to fight for the Empire, and they have fought magnificently. Nor is there much doubt of the line her politicians will take when peace returns. To say that her statesmen or people as a body have definitely thought out and advocated any practicable Federal scheme would not, I think, be correct. It is likely, however, that their leaders will go as far as any imperial conference is prepared to go. That, of course, does not mean that any change which modifies colonial autonomy will not be very carefully examined by their Parliament and people when these latter come to those quarters with the imperial problem.

WORK OF POST  
OFFICE IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The report on the work of the Post Office for the year ended March 31, 1916, has been published. It states that at the end of the year 54,000 employees were serving with the forces and by Nov. 1, 1916, the number had increased to 68,000. Two men had won the Victoria Cross, 126 the Distinguished Conduct Medal, 62 the Military Medal, seven the Distinguished Service Medal and 201 had been mentioned in dispatches.

On March 31 the number of women temporarily employed was 25,000 and by Nov. 1, the figure had risen to over 35,000. It was calculated that the increase in the trunk call charges in regard to telephone rates would produce £290,000 in a full year and £120,000 in the remaining months of 1915-16, but the actual yield was only £260,000, owing to the reduction in trunk traffic being exceptionally large. The increased charges for calls from public call offices, estimated to produce £60,000 for the six months of 1915-16, only yielded £10,000. The number of ordinary telegrams in 1915-16 showed a decrease of 7,514,000 from the previous year. There was an increase of revenue of £118,000 as from Nov. 1, 1915, owing to the increased

charge of 3d. per telegram. The total amount collected by the Post Office toward war expenditure up to March 31 last was approximately £53,100,000, of which £36,000,000 was in respect of the 4½ per cent loan, £15,700,000 5 per cent exchange bonds, and £1,400,000 war savings certificates. At the end of 1915 the total amount standing to the credit of savings bank depositors was £186,327,584, being a decrease of £4,205,624 from the balance due at the end of the previous year. The net receipts for the year in respect of postal services amounted to £23,761,810, of telegraphs £3,471,433, and of telephones £6,485,595. The economies by reduced services are said to be saving the country at least £1,500,000 a year. Nearly 11,000,000 letters and 875,000 parcels were collected weekly for the troops abroad. The payments of separation allowances through the Post Offices of the United Kingdom amounted to about £80,000,000 in the year 1915-16.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**Good Advertising**  
NEW ORLEANS ITEM—Los Angeles is advertising itself as a place where living costs are low. Its claim is partially substantiated by a bill of particulars, in which some food prices are given and compared with those of other cities. This partial list does not make Los Angeles' case; there are other living costs than food prices. Nevertheless, the idea behind the advertising is sound. At any time the community which can offer the accepted average standard of living at lower costs than generally prevail has a winning proposition. Under present circumstances, which will likely prevail for many years, such an inducement is doubly attractive. It is the best advertisement a city can have. It attracts people who are home builders. It attracts the great middle classes. It attracts the merchant and manufacturer. Low cost of living means greater prosperity for the masses; it means the wage earner has more left out of his pay envelope after he has paid his living expenses. It is this surplus that builds up a community; it is invested in homes, in amusements, education and in the thousand things which make a nicely furnished home, the things which are not grim necessities, the better grade of furnishings, the "luxuries." No community whose people must "keep their noses to the grindstone" to meet the costs of bare necessities is really prosperous. It just "gets along"; it doesn't "get ahead," develop and move forward. Its life is drab. Its younger generation move away.

**Making Public Markets Useful**  
DULUTH HERALD—The agricultural committee of the Duluth Commercial Club is working on a plan to give the Duluth public markets a wider scope of usefulness. It could not be busy on a plan more worth while. So far about all Duluth has done is to open places where farmers could sell garden truck; and it has done even this rather half-heartedly while it was paying heavy tolls to get its food from distant places. The public markets should be much more than that. They should provide a selling place not only for garden truck, but for everything else that is raised or can be raised on nearby soil. They should make some effort to find out what Duluth needs, and can use, and to keep farmers informed so they will know what to do to meet the full requirements of the rich Duluth market. They should make a positive effort to educate the Duluth public in patronizing the public markets and supporting those who are developing near-by acres. They should have enough employees and enough public money to make themselves a clearing house to bring the home consumer and the near-by producer together, to the profit of both.

**Many Canadian Voters at Front**  
TORONTO NEWS—In the last general election, one of the most keenly contested in the history of Canada, 1,307,528 votes were polled. In Canada there are at least 500,000 people of German and Austrian origin. Those of English, Irish and Scottish stock number 3,896,985. Of French-speaking people we have 2,054,890. From these figures it is a fair estimate that in the last general election 54 per cent of the total vote was cast by English-speaking people. Twenty-eight per cent of the vote was French. Seven per cent was cast by Germans and Austrians. This gives a total of 59 per cent and leaves 41 per cent to be divided among Scandinavians, Russians, Swedish, Norwegians and other elements. At least 375,000 of the Canadian expatriate army are English-speaking people. The French, and that not without exaggeration, claim 25,000. It is not pretended that many recruits have been obtained from German, Austrian, Swede or other non-English-speaking elements. Fifty-four per cent of the total vote cast in 1911 is 706,065. In other words, more than one out of every two of the English-speaking voters of the Dominion are in uniform and the immense proportion are across the Atlantic. If, therefore, we should have a general election with the soldiers disfranchised the non-English-speaking elements would constitute a decisive majority of the electorate. One-half of the English-speaking citizens of the Dominion would be deprived of any voice in the affairs of a country and an Empire for which they are offering their lives on old-world battlefields.

**WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Since last October the number of war savings associations in Scotland has increased from 263 to 2507 at the end of February. For the month of January war savings certificates were sold in Scotland approximately amounting to £646,940 14s. and for February the total was £1,945,082 15s. 6d. During the year 20,781 war savings associations were formed in England, with a total membership of 500,000.

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## LEGAL NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. Proposals for Coal. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 1 Ashburton Place, Boston, until 1:30 o'clock P. M. of Friday, May 4, 1917, for delivery of any or all of the following lots of coal, in accordance with requirements and conditions set forth in statements which may be obtained at the office of the Board.

For Water Works:	(Tons)	(Gross)
At Chestnut Hill Pumping Station	4,000	2,000
At Spot Pond Pumping Station	800	400
At Huntington Pumping Station	400	200
At Hyde Park Pumping Station	80	160
At the Nick Station on the Boston & Albany R.R.	80	40
For Sewerage Works:		
At Deer Island Pumping Station	2,700	1,350
At East Boston Pumping Station	3,000	1,500
At Charlestown Pumping Station	1,200	600
At Alewife Brook Pumping Station	425	212
At Ward Street Pumping Station	2,500	1,250
At Nut Island Screen House	350	175

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to accept the proposal for each lot deemed best for the Commonwealth. HENRY P. WALCOTT, Chairman. EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN, THOMAS E. DWYER, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. WILLIAM N. PAYNTER, Secretary. Boston, April 23, 1917.

SOME SYSTEMS OF  
PAYMENT BY RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland—A paper on "Some Systems of Payment by Results as Applied to Industrial Operations" was read recently by Mr. W. Rowan Thomson, president of the Northwest Engineering Trades Employers Association, before the economic section of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow.

Any system of payment of wages by results, the lecturer said, should operate so as to increase the rate of output, and also reduce the cost of labor, if it was to be permanently effective and successful. The reward to the man should be in proportion to the increased rate of production, and the system should be capable of being introduced and worked quickly, easily and safely. Some of the systems, of which there were several, Mr. Thomson said, were extremely complex and only suitable for very special or repeat work, but for engineering and shipyard trades, and the general run of industrial occupations, the principal systems were straight piecework, the Halsey system and the Rowan system. Each of the other systems, he said, would increase the time rate of the productions, without increasing the labor cost, but only the Halsey and Rowan would increase production while reducing labor cost. He regretted to say that the trade unions were still able to argue with considerable foundation in fact that when output was speeded up the price or the time allowances were cut by the employers until the workers were turning out a greatly increased quantity of work without a commensurate increase in their wages. The cause of this cutting he attributed to the feeling on both sides, that if a workman had been giving an honest output under time work it was a practical impossibility for him to double this output continuously, and still more impossible to quadruple or even to treble it. The question then was how much could a workman speed up the rate of working without incurring effects to himself, how much of such speeding up was due to the man's unaided efforts, and how much to the assistance of the employer in providing improved tools and facilities? The conclusion that he had reached, Mr. Thomson said, was that on the former time basis of a fair day's output, the saving which could be effected by the Rowan premium system seldom exceeded 50 per cent—or double output. By making special efforts, he said, men could do more, but spurs could not be kept up, and in fixing the limit of increase at twice the ordinary time rate he was exceeding the accepted rate of the Government and even of the trade unions. Mr. Thomson then went on to describe the system and compare their results. His own opinion, based on 18 years' experience of the Rowan system, was that it was a most effective, handy and practical method of increasing output, reducing labor costs and increasing wages.

IRELAND'S RESPONSE  
TO TILLAGE DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DUBLIN, Ireland—The response to Ireland to the demand for more tillage has been quite noticeable, and everywhere people are setting themselves energetically to agricultural tasks. In Dublin the messenger staff

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## of a certain Government office have

planted potatoes in all the back gardens attached to the office premises, and at the Curragh, County Kildare, soldiers are engaged in the work of plowing. The National Board are arranging for the elder pupils in the national schools to devote two hours each week to tilling the school playgrounds, also other available plots near the schools. In every part of the country all classes of people are helping in this work. Instead of stocks and shares the merits of different makes of plows are discussed. Four-furrow motor plows, now even the discarded and worn out plows which up to now have been used as a poor substitute for a gate are being thought and talked of as possible stop-gaps. The smiths prefer this kind of plow, it brings them much business in the repairing line. Horse plows are not forgotten, indeed they are those most in requisition by farmers. The more economically minded private individual will sometimes take a small allotment and dig it by hand. This however, is arduous and not very paying. Sometimes after a whole day's digging the only result is a few square yards prepared, but then it has to be considered that according to their owners, these same few square yards are quite the most wonderful and important in the country.

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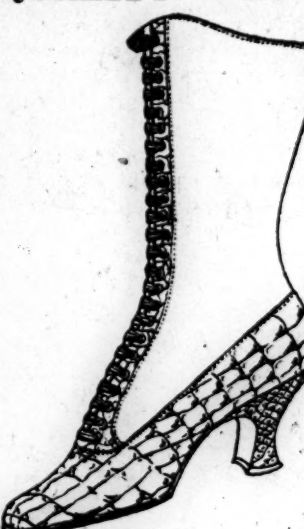
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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Films for Families

"Films for Families" is the new slogan of those who are interested in providing better motion pictures for the public, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Richey Dessez, who has been for some time busy herself with efforts to get better films for the children to see.

"Those interested in the movement for 'better films' have realized within the last year that the ultimate solution of the problem is the program for the family group," said Mrs. Dessez, as she explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, how she and others who have espoused this cause are going about their task of persuading the exhibitors to show a higher class of pictures. "For some time we have been working to establish children's matinees, but here in New York State, and in others where the law forbids children under 16 years going into the motion picture theaters without guardians, we have encountered many difficulties.

"The law is a wise one—we all feel that; however, it means that we must not only arrange for children's matinees, with films that are both suitable and interesting for them to see, but we must also provide guardians for many of them as well. We have asked a great many organizations, women's clubs, parent-teachers' associations, social service leagues and others to cooperate with us. The national headquarters of many such societies being in New York City, we have gone direct to them. We determined that, if the country at large was sincere in its cry for better, cleaner films, we would give the country a chance to support a movement to that end.

"First, we found it necessary to have committees from responsible organizations at each performance, to act as guardians for the children. That means a great deal of work, not only in assembling the committees, but in holding them together after they are assembled. In fact, I do not believe that it can be done until there is a more general realization of the necessity of giving the children suitable programs. And that means community work.

"Probably the great majority of the people who attend the motion picture theaters are those who are accustomed to take their children with them; the whole family goes in a body. Now, if a program that is lively enough to entertain people of all ages, but at the same time is clean and wholesome and constructive, can be put on, even if only one day a week in every neighborhood theater, we shall have the solution of the problem.

"It would be an excellent arrangement, it seems to me, if we could have the children's matinee on Saturday afternoon, and the family program on Friday afternoon and evening. Perhaps that can be arranged in time. First, however, comes the question of finding suitable films. One company has undertaken the manufacture of what might be termed 'family films' with this very purpose in view. They are planning a long series of motion pictures, drama, comedy, and films dealing with novel informational subjects. These are to be grouped in balanced programs of five reels each and sent out weekly. This is, I think, the first real and definite move to release a regular program for the whole family. Moreover, this whole program, once assembled and grouped—and this is done with the greatest care as to variety and balance—is locked and goes locked to the exhibitor, who must show it intact. This, of course, is a precaution taken to guard against the introduction of extraneous subjects of lower standard than these 'family films' for, if others were allowed to be shown with them, the whole force and thought of the movement might be lost.

Concerning films for children, Mary Austin wrote not long ago in the New York Dramatic Mirror: "Children do not think of themselves as children, but as kings and pirates and heroes and fairy princesses. . . . Always they figure themselves as grown up or, at least, as doing grown-up things.

"The first condition of a successful child's play is that it should deal with a world in which children are not childish or 'sweet,' or 'cute,' or even pathetic, but heroic or triumphant." "In selecting the plays for these 'films for families,' Mrs. Dessez continued, "we are looking for stories in which the 'heroic and triumphant' are the dominating notes. Ideals are natural to youth and we want them in our pictures, but we want really fine, high ideals, worth while, not the goody-goody negative and colorless things that so often pass for the ideals that youth is supposed to cherish. We want stories that are wholesome, which are dramatic and in which there is adventure and fighting toward a goal. We want wholesome comedy, also subjects or studies which will help in the selection of a vocation, and then, in addition, stories of travel in foreign lands which will stimulate the imagination and broaden the vision. The aim is to be entertaining at all times and occasionally instructive.

"A program already mapped out includes 'A Vanishing Race,' a short scenic film made on the reservation of the Blackfoot Indians in the United States; 'The Halfback,' a pictorialization of Ralph Henry Barbour's story of school life and football, with a stirring football game in it. This has been produced with the cooperation of two well-known preparatory schools for boys, not far from New York, and so shows real campus life. Another feature is the beloved old tale, 'Puss in Boots,' presented in silhouettes; still another, 'The Sea Horse,' a short study of an interesting and little known fish.

"This, of course, is but a beginning. Now we are urging various organizations to help us reach the people in

the different communities and make them understand that if they demand good films at the motion picture houses which they attend, the exhibitor can and will get them. The Women's Municipal League of the City of New York is interested in this movement for better films and so is the

## The Development of the Chest of Drawers



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### A tall boy of the Queen Anne period

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England—One of the most interesting studies in the history of furniture is to note the gradual development of some familiar article of household furniture, from its first beginnings until it reaches the form in which we know it in our day. For instance, as Mr. Robinson writes in "English Furniture," "the chest of drawers did not spring into existence as we have it in all its varieties, on a sudden. It was the result of a tentative process which was gradually developed as it dawned on our ancestors how inconvenient it was to rout the whole chest out in the search for some article hidden at the bottom." The chest mentioned here is, of course, the familiar old oak chest, or copper, with a lid to it, the precursor of the chest of drawers.

The first chests of drawers were solid affairs of massive oak; later the chest of drawers was elevated on a low frame, itself sometimes containing one or two tiers of drawers, and thus we see the beginning of the "tall boy," the most elaborate and largest of all chests of drawers.

The specimen illustrated shows this

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## A Chafing-Dish Supper or Luncheon

Finnan-Haddie à la Delmonico—This dish is inexpensive and any meat already cooked may be substituted for the finnan-haddie. Wash the fish and soak it in cold water for half an hour. A half-fish will do, if there are only a few persons to prepare it for. Cook it gently until tender (about 25 minutes) and flake.

To serve with the fish, make a sauce as follows: ¼ cup of butter, ½ tablespoon of flour, ½ teaspoon of salt, ¼ teaspoon of nutmeg, ½ teaspoon of cayenne pepper, 1 cup of thin cream (the top of the bottle will do), 2 egg yolks. Cream the butter and flour and add the milk; cook in the chafing dish. Add the seasoning and, when the sauce is smooth and cooked, add the finnan-haddie. Lastly, add the egg yolks, having previously beaten them a little and mixed a bit of the hot sauce with them. This helps to prevent curdling. Cook up well together and serve.

It is often well to have the butter and flour creamed and in a ball, ready at any time to drop into the hot milk, for such a sauce. All may be prepared beforehand and brought upon the table in the chafing dish, when the sauce and the fish are in the dish, ready to be cooked up together. The butter may be melted in the chafing dish, the flour added, and then the milk and seasoning, as in any white sauce.

While the fish is in preparation, if a second chafing dish is on hand, a dessert may be prepared. Almond soufflé is delicious with this fish—just light and fruity enough for it.

Almond Soufflé—The whites of 3 eggs, ¼ cup of chopped and blanched almonds, 6 tablespoons of granulated sugar, ½ teaspoon of almond extract. Beat the whites stiff, add the sugar gradually and then the nuts and flavoring. Cook in a chafing dish with hot water bath underneath, or in a double boiler for 20 minutes.

To make a sauce for this soufflé, take 1 cup of cream and a cup of currant, jelly or any other jelly. Melt the jelly in hot water, and then add the melted jelly to the whipped cream. Beat together and, when the soufflé is cooked, pour the sauce over it.

The soufflé may be made with prunes, apricots, peaches, figs or dates, treating as above. It is best to strain the fruit after cooking, before putting with the sugar and eggs, says the School of Domestic Science and Arts of Chicago, Ill., by whose courtesy this menu is printed.

## How to Iron Embroidery

An easy way to iron embroidered centerpieces and towels is to spread a thick bath towel over the ironing board, then spread the well dampened embroidery over this and press with a good hot iron. Care should be taken, however, not to have the iron too hot for it, it may make brown stains on the back of the heavy parts of the embroidery.

## The Up-to-Date Window Box

Something new in window boxes appeared in a shop window the other day. It was of metal in most up-to-date, approved style, but it was encased in a closely woven basket with long handles reaching from corner to corner, crossing high enough above the plants for one to carry it about easily without crushing the contents. This basket was painted green and was adorned simply with a small bunch of conventional flowers, painted on in the center of each of the long sides. These were in several soft, harmonizing colors, in order not to interfere with

what might later be growing in the box.

Another attractive flower box for the window is of painted wood. One of bright blue was outlined in narrow stripes, in a checkerboard arrangement of small black and yellow squares. At each corner was, at the lower edge, a larger square resembling a miniature checkerboard.

One woman with a small apartment decorated in shades of brown covered her indoor flower boxes with that matting which the Japanese or Chinese merchants so often use in packing. Upon this, she stencilled a simple geometrical design in shades of brown and orange, and the effect was most attractive; nor did the decoration detract in the least from the beauty of her flowers, when they blossomed, and yet was a pleasing note when the plants were not in bloom.

A row of plant boxes used in a sun parlor were contained in brown, handleless baskets, made to fit them, and those were given touches of color by motifs or designs cut out of cretonne, both flowers and birds, butterflies, too, which were glued into place and the whole basket then varnished over.

## The "Scattergood"

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## Fashions for Men

were worn, but the jacket or doublet had become a long-waisted affair, a large ruff encircled the neck, the cap or bonnet boasted its long feather, and shoes were adorned with rosettes of silk.

The next radical change in man's attire was the going out of the bonnet and the coming in of the hat, and those hats showed just as much variety as does the feminine millinery of today. The smartest ones were of beaver, and those were expensive. Their shapes were many and varied. There were broad-brimmed, high-crowned hats, their crowns reminding one of a steeple; there were broad-brimmed, low-crowned hats; there were hats with round crowns of medium height. They were trimmed with gay bands, jeweled brooches and long, graceful plumes, and harmonized with the handsome coats which royalty and the rich wore at that time, coats of velvet and broadcloth, lined with heavy taffeta and lavishly embroidered with heavy threads of gold or silver, with crystal beads, and adorned with lace ruffles.

The reign of James I saw a decidedly Spanish influence in the garb of men; doublets were cut shorter and breeches were tied at the knees with large bows of ribbon. The rosetted shoes, silk stockings and wide ruffs of both men and women were quite similar at that time. This Spanish touch grew still more popular during the reign of Charles I, and pictures of men of that period nearly all show the broad, deep collars of costly and exquisite lace. We of today call them Vandyke collars, because of the painter in whose works we see so many of them pictured. The striking combinations of color employed, as in the outside and the lining of a coat, the one red, the other blue, for example, green breeches, red stockings and green or yellow rosettes and ribbons, again remind one of the love of color, a more chastened and well-balanced love, however, of the present.

The beginning of the end of the glory and splendor of male attire is believed by historians to have occurred after the restoration of Charles II to the throne of England. The new fashions introduced at that time were not graceful, and many of the picturesque touches of the earlier styles were done away with. The doublet was shortened, and opened down the front, to show a ruffled shirt beneath; ruffles adorned the wrists and the knee bands; ribbons, too, were used generously. The lace collar, however, became smaller and the steeple crown of the hat was also cut down to lower dimensions. The sleeves of the doublet, too, were of elbow length only, allowing the ruffled shirt sleeves to fall below to match the lining of the breeches, which also fell down below the upper part and were tied about the knees.

Buttons and buttonholes were introduced at this period, and the skirt of the doublet, which had been lengthened until it reached about to the knees, was adorned with these throughout its length. Later on the influence of the Court of Louis XIV, in France, became felt in England, and what might have been called the petticoat breeches of earlier days, were now exchanged for rather closely fitting knee breeches. Then came the embroidered waistcoat and long cravat of lace, also wigs. Knee buckles and shoe buckles were popular. Coats of pale blue and lavender velvet were much affected, also those of rich crimson and purple.

The Sans Culottes of France introduced the next radical changes in fashions. Their costume consisted of a small round hat, short coat, light-

colored waistcoat and long, close-fitting trousers. They knotted a handkerchief loosely about the throat, cut their hair short, scorned powder and used shoe strings.

One of the last picturesque touches in men's fashions, before the introduction of the stiff collar favored today, was the high black stock adopted by George IV of England. Gradually, dating probably from the early part of the Nineteenth Century, the present uniformlike fashions for men were introduced. To be sure, they have styles in cravats and shirts and derbies, but to the uninitiated these present but little variety. However, some fashion writers are prophesying that the favor which knickerbockers are finding too far presages a return at some not too far distant time to the knee breeches of the Eighteenth Century. Also, that evening coats of delicate pastel shades may soon find places in the wardrobes of men.

## Dish-Washing Made Easy

One of the new inventions for the comfort and pleasure of the housekeeper is a small, compact dish-washing machine which may be tucked away in one corner of her kitchen. It is a cylindrical affair, with racks and baskets for dishes and silverware which are easily removed. All that the housekeeper has to do is to scrape the used dishes and place them here with the hot water, and set the machine to work. It is run by electricity and can be attached anywhere. It is said. It may also be connected with the hot water system of the house and with the waste pipe. This machine is much like those used in hotels, but now comes in a small enough size to be of use in the average home. Moreover, it is not a costly time saver, being inexpensive to operate.

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Awarded Medal of Honor, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Dawn of Blackwood's in April, 1817

There is an irresistible charm in the quality of humor, which raises its possessor to heights beyond the reach of those who have the misfortune to lack it, be they ever so erudite. This gift, and a widespread recognition of its worth, was meted in full to Professor Wilson, "Christopher North," and John Gibson Lockhart, Scott's son-in-law, names inseparably connected, a hundred years ago, with the dawn of Blackwood's.

In the early part of the Nineteenth Century the northern capital bore deservedly the reputation of an intellectual center. The political atmosphere was stormy. Writers, critical and philosophic, vied with each other in supporting the Edinburgh Review, a Whig organ (1802) which gained such influence that the alarmed Tories published in 1809 their counteracting periodical, the Quarterly. This review, weighty with facts, rose to a high position, but its sonorous pages reached not the man in the street, who longed for a magazine that would both amuse and instruct. Availing himself of the opening, an enterprising Tory publisher, William Blackwood, aided by a few literary men, started, April, 1817, the Edinburgh Monthly Magazine. It proved from many causes a failure—the copyright passed into Blackwood's hands—who, undismayed, launched in October of the same year, the seventh number, changing the title to that of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, a name which has since become endeared to readers wherever the English language is spoken.

The welcome it received was instantaneous. The first number roused curiosity; the second excitement; the third, containing the famous Childe M. S. (deriding many worthy citizens), rent the people with rage and laughter and passed at once, by suppression, into merited oblivion.

The bold spirits, known as the "Blackwood set," who thus plunged into the literary arena were first and foremost Lockhart and Wilson. Then came Hogge, the Ettrick Shepherd; De Quincey; Sir William Hamilton; Galt, writer of "The Annals of the Parish"; Moir, known as "Delta," author of "Manse Wauch"; Kirkpatrick Sharpe, and many others as gifted.

As the months became years the fun that set "Maga" a-rolling focused

itself from 1822 to 1835, in the "Noctes Ambrosianae," those imaginary dialogues which gave "Christopher North" scope for the exercise of his exuberant

humor. People indeed were thankful to be let alone, for the most learned—the most eminent might wake any morning to find himself the laughing

content so as to turn the joke, to the delight of the public, against the writer himself.

As may be imagined, offended dignitaries besieged Blackwood's saloon demanding apologies, or threatening law. These were invariably met by "Ebony," courteous, calm, tactful; with excuse for one and explanation for another, while the culprits, Wilson and Lockhart, slipped off to the English lakes, taking care to leave behind them no address.

It has often been stated both in and out of print that "Christopher North," in those early days, edited Maga. Whatever the seeming, such was not the case. He for many years no doubt was its backbone, writing singlehanded, on at least one occasion the entire magazine. But the right of final veto lay neither with him nor Lockhart. Blackwood—winning by genuine sympathy the best from contributors, gauging what would "take," restraining the rash, confronting the indignant, with an ear and taste for literature that has rarely been surpassed—was from the first not only the sole publisher but also the sole editor of his magazine.

## "The Exquisite Something Called Style"

Lamb had the great advantage of seeing the older dramatists as they were; it did not lie within his province to point out what they were not. Himself a fragmentary writer, he had more sympathy with imagination where it gathers into the intense focus of passionate phrase than with that higher form of it, where it is the faculty that shapes, gives unity of design, and balanced gravitation of parts. And yet it is only this higher form of it which can unimpeachably assure to any work the dignity and permanence of a classic; for it results in the exquisite something called Style, which, like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere pervasive and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it effaces itself, and masters us at last with a sense of indefinable completeness. On a lower plane we may detect it in the structure of a sentence, in the limpid expression that implies sincerity of thought; but it is only where it combines and organizes, where it eludes observation in particulars to give the rarer delight of perfection as a whole, that it belongs to art.—Lowell.

## Amid a Crown of Radiant Hills

Amid a crown of radiant hills,  
A little wood with blossoms rare  
Breathes sweetly, while the young  
Lark trills  
His new learnt melody and fills  
The fragrant air.  
Among its boughs the fresh winds play  
And, where the spreading branches part,  
The sunlight drops from spray to spray,  
And seeks the ferny streams which stray  
Within its heart.  
And there the wild bee fills his cells,  
And murmurs through the golden hours,  
And charmed fancies and sweet spells,  
Are woven in the tall blue-bells  
And cuckoo-flowers.  
—Dollie Radford.

Time, to the nation, as to the individual, nothing absolute; its duration depends on the rate of thought and feeling.—John William Draper.

## Time

Time, to the nation, as to the individual, nothing absolute; its duration depends on the rate of thought and feeling.—John William Draper.

## Call Me No More O Gentle Stream

Call me no more O gentle stream,  
To wander through the sunny dream.  
Surely I know thy hoary dawns,  
The silver crisp on all thy lawns,  
The softly swirling undersong,  
That rocks thy reeds the winter long.  
Surely I know the joys that ring  
Through the green depths of leafy spring;  
I know the elfin cups and domes  
That are their small and secret homes.  
—Henry Newbolt.

## Red Jacket on the Religion of the White Man and the Red

[Delivered at a council of chiefs of the Six Nations in the summer of 1805 after Mr. Cram, a missionary, had spoken of the work he proposed to do among them.]

"Friend and Brother:—It was the will of the Great Spirit that we should meet together this day. He orders all things and has given us a fine day for our council. He has taken His garment from before the sun and caused it to shine with brightness upon us. Our eyes are opened that we see clearly; our ears are unstopped that we have been able to hear distinctly the words you have spoken. For all these favors we thank the Great Spirit, and Him only.

"Brother, this council has been kindred by you. It was at your request that we came together at this time. We have listened with attention to what

you have said. You requested us to speak our minds freely. This gives us great joy; for we now consider that we stand upright before you and can speak what we think. All have heard your voice and all speak to you now as one man. Our minds are agreed.

"Brother, you say you want an answer to your talk before you leave this place. It is right you should have one, as you are a great distance from home and we do not wish to detain you. But first we will look back a little and tell you what our fathers have told us and what we have heard from the white people.

"Brother, listen to what we say. There was a time when our forefathers owned this great island. Their seats extended from the rising to the setting sun. The Great Spirit had made it for the use of Indians. He had created the buffalo the deer, and other animals for food. He had made the bear and the beaver. Their skins served us for clothing. He had scattered them over the country and taught us how to take them. He had caused the earth to produce corn for bread. All this He had done for His red children because He loved them. If we had some disputes about our hunting-ground they were generally settled without the shedding of much blood.

"But an evil day came upon us. Your forefathers crossed the great water and landed on this island. Their numbers were small. They found friends and not enemies. They told us they had fled from their own country for fear of wicked men and had come here to enjoy their religion. They asked for a small seat. We took pity on them, granted their request, and they sat down among us. We gave them corn and meat; they gave us poison in return.

"The white people, brother, had now

## What Is Spiritual Guidance?

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE sixteenth chapter of John's Gospel it is written: "Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth." John was in the knowledge of his great Master when he recorded the words which Jesus addressed to his disciples, comforting them against the time when his earthly presence would be with them no longer. Christ Jesus read the human mind like an open book. He was conversant with the doubts of his followers, he was acquainted with their fears, his mental vision flashed far out into the future of their lives perceiving the temptations, the struggles, the persecutions that would come upon them; and so he comforted them with the promise of "the Spirit of truth" which would guide them into all truth and secure for them the victory over the beliefs of the world.

On page 133 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, tells how she obtained spiritual guidance and how it rested her. "Mrs. Eddy's words are: 'In the midst of depressing care and labor I turn constantly to divine Love for guidance, and find rest.' It is apparent from these sayings that there exists a definite rule which if applied by mankind will produce a condition of repose, a peaceful state of mind, and which at the same time conduces to an increasing understanding of Truth with a corresponding sense of restfulness. Christian Science goes into the whole question of spiritual causation, shows the spiritual foundations upon which spiritual law rests, reveals man's relationship with spiritual causation and spiritual law; and hence supplies him with the rule which on its application constitutes spiritual guidance. A man will get nowhere with spiritual questions unless he starts in his reasoning from premises which are as clearly defined as they are true. If he starts from wrong assumptions the whole structure which his logic erects will be false. It will be without stability, strength,

consistency, or reliability. It will be as a house built on sand, liable at any moment to fall to pieces or be blown away as readily as the particles of its whirling foundation before the fleeting blasts of the wind." And Christian Science has shown beyond all possibility of doubt that men make wrecks of their lives too often because they do not construct their lives on solid foundations of truth; they are either intentionally or inadvertently ignorant of spiritual causation and spiritual law and are unaware, therefore, of the rule of spiritual harmony which is synonymous with spiritual guidance.

To begin with, then, it is necessary to define God to oneself. God is the one and only cause of all reality. He creates every real thing from the infinitesimal to the infinite. Reality is, thus, the expression of God Himself. Again, God is infinite Mind. Hence all reality is the expression of Mind; that is, spiritual ideas, infinite in number, are the expression of Mind. Furthermore, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 330 of "Science and Health: 'God is what the Scriptures declare Him to be—Life, Truth, Love.' The point is that God has to be recognized as infinite and spiritual, and that God's creation is strictly and altogether like unto Himself, infinite and spiritual. From this it will be seen that human beings are living an entirely hypothetical existence in so far as they are believing in the existence or reality of matter, a material universe governed by so-called material law. It needs little mental acumen to perceive that something is far wrong with the spiritual outlook of human beings. Either God is infinite Mind and the real universe spiritual, or else God is limited and another power unlike Spirit exists, capable of creating Mind's opposite—so-called matter. But spiritual sense reveals to mankind that God is infinite Spirit, and that consequently He exists without an opposite. Christian Science therefore teaches the unreality of matter. It holds that 'matter' is an illusory condition of the

human mind, that, speaking absolutely, it is nothing.

When a man begins to know something about God, that is to say, when he begins to learn that which is really true about God, he is being guided into all truth. Spiritual man is God's creation, since God is infinite. Spiritual man is the expression or image or likeness of God. He exists in perfect unity with God, the perfect effect of perfect cause. When this infinite relationship between man and God is recognized, it at once becomes obvious that man is being spiritually guided, and that continually, by perfect Mind. He is being guided by spiritual law which is the law defining his being, his individuality, his identity as man. As this relationship is recognized as true by a human being, in other words as man's true spiritual nature is seen to be the complete reflection of God, the human being gains a sense of security and guidance. These increase as he learns to decide any question by what he knows of divine Principle. Mrs. Eddy touches the quick of the whole matter when she writes: "Having no other gods, turning to no other but the one perfect Mind to guide him, man is the likeness of God, pure and eternal, having that Mind which was also in Christ." (Science and Health, p. 467.)

Spiritual guidance is the result of spiritual understanding. Spiritual understanding does not need to be supplied; it knows. Men do not need to stand shivering on the brink of the unknown, looking down into a chasm of uncertainty. Theology is no longer an empirical science. Theology, as taught by Christian Science, is absolute Science; for it is the true knowledge of God. Let a man get hold of the essentials of divine Science, let him assiduously put what he knows into practice, and soon he will gain the assurance that spiritual guidance is one of the great certainties of existence. What prompted Christ Jesus to say: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you"? Was it not his own undimmed spiritual understanding of the presence of God, the understanding which assured him that no other real presence existed? The gates of spiritual understanding are never shut. They open into infinite good. Man is always within the consciousness of divine Love, which guides him and guards him now, and will forever. As the truth about God and man becomes the consciousness of mankind, they understand the meaning of spiritual guidance.

## The Most Impressive Scene in Russia

"I have often been asked what scenery in the Russian Empire has most impressed me, and I have always promptly answered 'The Siberian steppe.' And then my questioner has looked at me curiously, and has remarked: 'Really! What can you find of appeal in a great flat, barren plain?' Argument under the circum-

stances is useless," declares Alan Lethbridge, "but I venture to say that once seen by any but the most materially minded, the steppe remains in the memory for all time as a recollection haunting alike for its vastness, its mystery, its beauty, and its silence. Anyone with imagination finds half the pleasure in a long walk on a summer's day in the 'beyond.' The sun is shining, the sky is clear, and nature is rejoicing. . . . Blithely one tops a hill, and, from the crest, espies in the blue haze across the valley another tree-clad range, the summit of which one is immediately filled with a desire to conquer. Why? To see what is beyond."

"Now it is this sense, multiplied many hundreds of times, which makes of the steppe, seen under any conditions, something amazing and awe-inspiring, something which grips the heart and forces upon one the realization of the littleness of passing events."

"In the spring, that wonderful season in Siberia . . . when the whole world bursts into flower, the steppe becomes a garden. Nowhere have I ever seen such wonderful variety, such fragrance, such color, or such wild confusion of dear-old-fashioned blooms which might well have been transplanted from a Devonshire lane. There are tangled masses of wild roses, the yellowest of marsh mallows, forget-me-nots, foxgloves, huge maroon-colored thistles, sedate oxeyes and bluebells in clusters which stain the steppe a darker hue than the sky above. Here, indeed, lies invitation to wander, and as one trips on and on, inhaling with delight the scent of the flowers, one feels verily the promise of spring and the call of the wide-bosomed steppe."

"And then there comes to me another memory. A hot August sun, the slightest of breezes, gently stirring the almost tropical atmosphere, and laughing, brawny Cossack women gathering the sheaves—for it is harvest time. Good humor everywhere. And when all the world is bathed in the glory of a steppe sunset, the writer continues, 'the women, with one accord, break into a folk song, an elusive melody transmitted from father to son and from mother to daughter; and at once the admiration and irritation of the outsider, who longs to be able to transcribe and retain it. There are many such songs of the great steppe; perhaps some day an enter-

prising musician from the West will journey thither and collect these gems of temperament expressed in melody."

"I wandered back to the river as the day darkened. Siberia is primitive and a Cossack accompanied me to hail from a boat the passing steamer, which once a day troubled the waters of this great stream and which picked up chance passengers for all the world like a London omnibus. In due course the steamer came, and with a stroke or two of the oars I was alongside. A few moments later I was in my sleeping cabin; electric light, running water, a spring mattress, all the comforts of Western civilization. None the less I leaned over the rail of the vessel and the steppe called me. I yearned to be back with her, and the sorrow of parting lay upon my heart."

## Call Me No More O Gentle Stream

Call me no more O gentle stream,  
To wander through the sunny dream.  
Surely I know thy hoary dawns,  
The silver crisp on all thy lawns,  
The softly swirling undersong,  
That rocks thy reeds the winter long.  
Surely I know the joys that ring  
Through the green depths of leafy spring;  
I know the elfin cups and domes  
That are their small and secret homes.  
—Henry Newbolt.

## Sicilian Flowers

In his book, "Sicily, the Garden of the Mediterranean," W. S. Monroe says: "Many of the wild flowers are such as one finds in Europe and America, but many more belong to species only met with in Greece and the East. But most of the flowers of the temperate and sub-tropical zones are found on the island. The asphodels of the Greek poets; the acanthus, which played such an important rôle in the capitals of the Corinthian and composite borders of architecture; the handsome cup-shaped narcissus, which with us is a cultivated plant; the beautiful scarlet anemone which recalls the pleasures of travel in Greece; the wild asparagus, the camphor plant, the grape-hyacinths, the wild geraniums and gladiolus—these, and many more floral species that

might be named, grow abundantly on the island.

"Sicily likewise has a wealth of interesting shrubs. The prickly pear, or Indian fig, grows everywhere—in the marshes, on the clefts of lava rocks, and among sand dunes. . . . The papyrus, which has vanished from the Nile, still flourishes in the Anapo. Oleanders grow wild along the beds of brooks and ravines, carob trees, . . . agaves, with their gigantic flower stems; the tall, dark cypress; the date and dwarf palm; the luxuriant orchards of oranges, lemons, figs, olives and pomegranates, and the groves of hazel, chestnut, almonds, and pistachios add to the floral pleasures of Sicily. There are, however, few wild trees, less than four per cent of Sicily, including mountains, being forested, and the interior of the island is largely a treeless plateau."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Pooling the Allies' Resources

WHEN the blockade of the Allied countries, in its intensified form, was declared by the Central European Powers, on the first of February last, no secret was made, by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, that it was aimed chiefly at England, and that it would bring England to her knees within a month. After having taken a night to think it over, Count von Bernstorff revised his prophecy, and made it three months. A fleet of three to five hundred submarines would, he declared, blockade the waters of the Allied countries; with the result that in three months, at the longest, the war would be settled, in favor of the Central European Powers, by the very process of starvation it had been proposed to mete out to them. The month was long ago up, the three months is almost up, and yet Count Bernstorff's prophecy is unfulfilled. Indeed, the British mission, headed by Mr. Balfour, has arrived in the United States to checkmate whatever lingering hope there might have been of success.

Instead of England being starved out as Count Bernstorff put it, England has pooled her resources to assist the other belligerents. She has detailed a hundred thousand tons of shipping for the carrying service of her Allies, and what Mr. Balfour is in the United States for today is not to arrange, as Count Bernstorff might have fondly hoped, for the security of the United Kingdom, but for organizing the full resources of the nations allied against the Central European Powers in a common effort to overthrow the submarine strategy expressed in the attempt to destroy the world's shipping through the process, described by President Wilson, as running amuck in the civilized world.

Now because this cooperation has become advisable, it is not to be imagined for one moment that it contains any excuse for the exercise of the inventive genius of the scaremonger. The scaremonger has this resemblance to the poor of the Gospels, namely that he is always with the world. He is the ancestor, indeed, as he is the descendant of the fat boy in Pickwick. His contribution to human progress is a perpetual desire to make some one's flesh creep, and he finds, as the original fat boy found, a literally prodigious number of people not only ready to have, but positively desirous of having their flesh made to creep. They buy newspapers, of a sort, apparently for the simple purpose of indulging in this luxury. Indeed, the large headline and the red ink bottle seem to be as good to them as what the wicked baronet in Ruddigore described as six hours at the seaside. In Europe the edge has been taken off this appetite. The very grimness of the struggle has supplied the desirable antidote. But between the United States and Europe there flows the vast moat of the Atlantic Ocean, and to the readers of the newspapers in the United States the war, in its directly personal aspect, is only just beginning. They have their baptism of the sensational in the manner which the recent unexplained cannonading off Cape Cod was dealt with, and they will have plenty more experiences of the same nature, if they will only sufficiently encourage the purveyors of this description of news. But whilst wholeheartedly supporting every effort of the Government in Washington for increasing the supply and improving the method of the distribution of food, there is no necessity to throw difficulties in the way of that Government by proclaiming a shortage, where there is none, by dilating on starvation where none exists, or by encouraging the tendency of the sensational newspapers to indulge in hysterics.

The United States has come into the war with a great purpose. That purpose is to join with the other democratic powers of the world, in securing the freedom of the world from war and from aggression, and for safeguarding the rights of nations whether they be great or small. In achieving that purpose the first service of the United States to the Allied nations is in helping to supply them with food, so rendering them free to utilize to the full the military machines which they have built up, but which, in the very necessity of things, it must be months before she herself is in a position to produce. It may be well for the United States to place in the field a representative unit, if it be only a corporal's guard, in order to demonstrate her unity with the whole body of the Allies. That is a matter of policy with which we are not concerned at the present moment. But it would be an unquestionable mistake if the Allies were to be, even temporarily, robbed of the bird in the hand of supplies and the material for the promise of the bird in the bush of the most perfectly equipped army corps. The fleet is at sea, ready to do its part. The troopships with their burden of troops will be on the tide, all in due time, if the war last. But whilst the making of the armies is going on the feeding of America and victualing of Europe must not be neglected. And because this is so there are no citizens of the United States who need feel disappointed, nor any newspaper which need endeavor to make their flesh creep with sensations.

Having decided upon pooling their resources in Europe as a first step towards destroying the submarine blockade, the Allies have now decided, as it were, to pool their intelligence with the United States. It is with this intent that the British mission, which will shortly be joined by the French mission, has come to the United States. It is sixty years since the United Kingdom was engaged in a European war, it is almost half a century since France fought Germany. It was, therefore, as tyros, so to speak, that they entered upon the present world struggle. As a consequence they have made many and serious mistakes of which no one is better aware than themselves. It is, therefore, to give the United States the benefit of their experience, so that she may be saved from their mistakes, as well as to coordinate the plans of campaign of the two nations, that the British

mission is visiting Washington. It is to Washington, naturally enough, that the eyes of the world have shifted today. If, as Mr. Balfour himself has declared, Germany had foreseen how completely the United States would throw themselves into the struggle, she would have thought, even once more, before precipitating the struggle. But, in precipitating that struggle, she has done something far more than gain for the Allies a new ally. She has effected the great reconciliation of the English-speaking people.

### Le Congrès National du Livre

THE national book congress which was recently held in Paris, at the Sorbonne, represents a movement in France which has a peculiar interest and significance. One of the outstanding features of the French attitude during the war, almost from the first, has been the determination, everywhere observable, that the war should be allowed to interfere as little as possible with national development. Whilst placing the war, therefore, first in everything, and cheerfully submitting to any and every sacrifice in the effort to bring it to a successful conclusion, the people of France have ever been on the guard against the temptation to make the war an excuse for calling a halt to activity in every other direction.

Broadly speaking, the object of the congress at the Sorbonne was to organize, on a large scale, French ideas, and make them available to the world. Until quite recently, the importance of such a policy was very far from being realized in France. The Frenchman, with that love of individual freedom which he claims as a precious heritage from the Revolution, has shrunk from anything which savored of "trust dominance" in the realm of writing, and so the great work of book production in France has developed haphazard, without any attempt at organization. Such a freedom is well in its way; but it has all the faults of its virtues. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and so it has come about that vast stretches in the field of book production have never been cultivated by Frenchmen, and have been largely exploited from abroad. France, however, is now waking up to the seriousness of the situation, and is determined to right whatever is wrong in it, not in any spirit of national conservatism, but as the result of the recognition that what the world wants, and what will be of most use to the world, are French ideas expressed by Frenchmen, and put before it in the French way.

Already, this recognition has produced a strong desire for cooperation amongst all who contribute in any manner to the making of books, and one of the most remarkable features about the congress at the Sorbonne was, as the Marquis de Dampierre, the well-known archivist, pointed out, to see the most noted French savants side by side with the workman who manufactured the paper, and who printed and bound the books, discussing book problems from every point of view, and deeply interested in each other's work. It is just this desire to cooperate which will, of course, carry the movement through to success. There is nothing that can be accomplished by the trust which cannot be accomplished by cooperation. The future, therefore, of the book trade of France, using the term in its highest sense, is full of promise.

### Food Production in Ireland

THE pamphlet recently issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, giving the details of the special schemes for increased food production in that country, is specially welcome at the present juncture. The agricultural history of Ireland is no more satisfactory than its political history. The soil is peculiarly rich, and eminently suited to tillage, and yet, as is pointed out by the department in the pamphlet already referred to, Ireland has been accustomed to import foodstuffs and fodder to the value of no less than £24,000,000 annually.

There is now to be an end of this condition of things, and the latest Government regulations require that all occupiers of 10 acres or more of arable land must cultivate, in 1917, at least one-tenth of such land, in addition to whatever amount they cultivated last year, subject to certain provisos. The farmer, moreover, is to be given every help and encouragement. He is to be safeguarded against loss by fixing prices. He is to be assured an adequate supply of seeds, fertilizers, and implements, and he is to be supplied, wherever needed, with loans of money for the purchase of requisites.

One of the great problems to be solved will be the question of labor, but, as was pointed out by a prominent Irish agriculturist recently, this difficulty has been greatly exaggerated. The ranks of the Irish agricultural laborer have been steadily thinning for many years past, largely owing to the low rate of wage that was paid him. He has either sought work in the towns or emigrated. With the advent, however, of higher wages and better conditions, a very considerable return to the land may be reasonably looked for; whilst the vigorous action of the authorities in supplying the farmer with the latest machinery, and the giving of preference to the manufacture of this machinery, will still further help in solving the problem.

It should, of course, be remembered that Ireland is preeminently a pastoral country, and presents better facilities for dairy farming than perhaps any other country in Europe, with the exception of Denmark. There are, however, vast stretches of land throughout the island which clearly ought to be cultivated, and, if this is done, the next twelve months are likely to witness a rehabilitation, throughout the rural districts in Ireland; the moral and political effect of which on the country, as a whole, it would be difficult to estimate.

### Mexico and the Tampico Oil Properties

It is a significant and reassuring fact that, in a recently published report from Mexico City, describing the precautions taken by officials of the great petroleum

interests in Tampico to safeguard property from possible danger from Germans, it was disclosed that there seemed to be no apprehension of danger so far as the natives of Mexico were concerned. These vast holdings, which supply large quantities of oil to the British Navy, are not controlled by Mexican capital, but are directed chiefly by interests in Great Britain, Holland, and the United States. Those men whose duty it is to safeguard the wells and to insure a continued output, evidently have the situation well in hand and realize the need of vigilance. If their view is correct, and if the menace is confined to avowed enemy aliens of the United States and the Entente Allies, the conclusion naturally would be that the German propagandists have not succeeded in enlisting any very valuable support among the divergent factions in the Republic of Mexico. As an indication that those in charge of the Tampico wells are awake to a recognized peril which openly menaces the industry, it is made satisfactorily apparent that the agents of the propagandists are being closely and constantly watched. Every German in and near the oil fields is known, it is asserted, and no strangers of doubtful neutrality are allowed to go unguarded until their identity has been satisfactorily established. It is said that no strangers of German descent have recently been permitted even to land in Tampico. If emergency regulations are required to make effective the unwritten law prohibiting the landing of persons regarded as undesirable, these regulations are quickly adopted and rigidly enforced.

The State of Tamaulipas, in which the Tampico fields are situated, is a part of Mexico in which the authority of the Carranza Government is not now seriously questioned. In many of the other states of the Republic, it is true, leaders of factions opposed to the Federal authority have assumed to set that authority aside. While it is not known what would be the attitude of the leaders of these opposing factions toward the interests which control the Tampico wells, and as to the control of the port from which the tank steamers sail, it is conceded that the friendliness now manifested for the Government which is benefiting most by the enjoyment of undisturbed production and an open port may mean an earnest of continued benevolent neutrality.

It is to be hoped that the apprehension of a dominant German influence which could unite the factions of Mexico against the foes of the German Government has been unduly magnified. It is no secret that agents of the United States have been, and are now, active in many sections of Mexico. Little can be undertaken, and far less can be accomplished, without the matter coming to the knowledge of these men. Propaganda against the United States does not thrive in the light of exposure and publicity, even in Mexico; and while the effort has been to convince the Mexican people of the alleged invincibility of Germany and the supineness and weakness of the United States, there are good reasons for believing that the propaganda has accomplished little.

### Benjamin Franklin on Drink

THIRTY years ago a physician of considerable note in the Middle West of the United States was regarded, among his professional brothers, as an eccentric because of his constant insistence on the point that, no matter how alcohol might be used in medicine, in any circumstance or in any quantity, it was never beneficial, but always injurious. He contended against a great army of allopaths who held with like tenacity to the position that there were times when alcoholic stimulants possessed great tonic value, and, to the superficial observer, he seemed to be contending vainly; yet, in the course of a few years, Dr. Nathaniel Davis had won dozens and scores of physicians to his side. There are few allopathic, and fewer homeopathic, physicians of recognized standing, in these days, who hold that alcohol, whether taken over the bar on order, or taken out of a bottle on prescription, has any medicinal value whatsoever. The great majority, on the contrary, are convinced that alcoholic stimulants are always harmful.

The point of present interest lies in the fact that they have only seen, in this generation, what Benjamin Franklin saw when he was a young man in England, nearly 200 years ago, and in the additional fact that the publicity department of one of the largest brewing concerns in the United States has been engaged in a deliberate misrepresentation of the philosopher's attitude toward drink. An advertisement which this establishment put out recently contained language from which the following, for convenience, is condensed:

America has never produced a greater statesman than Franklin. The great Lord Chatham pronounced him not only an honor to the Anglo-Saxon people, but to human nature. He it was who induced France to lend us ships, men and money during the darkest days of the Revolution. So long as Americans treasure the Republic and personal liberty, the fame of Franklin can never perish. He was a moderate user all his lifetime of old Madeira and barley malt brews. It is safe to say that he toasted the new Republic with every great man of Europe and America.

But it isn't safe to say anything of the kind. In his autobiography, Franklin laid particular stress upon the benefits that accrued to him through his abstemious habits. Speaking of his experiences in a London printing house, he takes manifest pride in telling how he drank only water when the workmen about him "were great guzzlers of beer." To prove that beer did not give strength, he carried up and down stairs "a large form of types in each hand, when others carried but one in both hands." He tells of a pressboy who drank incessantly of beer, a practice which Franklin "thought detestable." "But it was necessary, he supposed, to drink strong beer that he might be strong to labor," and the autobiography goes on to say:

I endeavored to convince him that the bodily strength afforded by beer could only be in proportion to the grain of flour of the barley dissolved in the water of which it was made; that there was more flour in a pennyworth of bread; and therefore if he would eat that, with a pint of water, it would give him more strength than a quart of beer. He drank on, however, and had four or five shillings to pay out of his wages every Saturday night for that muddling liquor; an expense I was free from.

Franklin did not write his autobiography until his career had been well rounded out, and the passage relat-

ing to his experience in the London printing house is composed in such a way as to leave no doubt as to his conviction that the success of that career was due very largely to his avoidance of drink. Nothing is less likely than that he looked for strength, in his diplomacy, to a source where, when a journeyman printer, he knew it was impossible to find it. It is impossible to imagine Franklin toasting "the new Republic with every great man in Europe and America." He was not a toaster. He was a thinker and a worker.

But, aside from the absurd brewery slander, it must add to the estimation of Franklin's greatness, in the thought of those acquainted with his autobiography, that he should have been able, in 1726, to anticipate the analysis of the tonic or medicinal or strengthening quality of alcohol which, after long years of controversy, finally obtains almost universally in 1917.

### Notes and Comments

THE origin of the British national anthem has often been a subject for discussion, and still remains an open question. A recent writer, however, has advanced the plausible theory that this national anthem is founded on the watchword and countersign ordered through the royal navy by King Henry VIII's Lord High Admiral, in 1545. The order, which is preserved in the State papers of the period, runs: "The watch wourde in the night shalbe thus, 'God save King Henrye'; thother shall aunswer, 'And long to raighn over us.'"

SO MUCH has been heard of the misdemeanors of the cinema, of late, that it is refreshing to come across somebody with another story to tell, more especially as this very right-minded person happens to be a probation officer at the Westminster Police Court. He recently emphatically opposed, in court, the closing of picture houses, or their prohibition to children. There was nothing like the "pictures," he said, for entertaining and keeping small folk out of mischief; and grown folk, too, for the matter of that. The picture palace was a strong counter-attraction to the public house, and he did not care to contemplate what the results would be if they were ordered to be closed. People's palaces, houses where the people can rest, be amused and informed, where they can meet their fellows over something else than a glass of beer, are what London and every big city wants. The success and attraction of the cinema is but a fresh proof of it.

IF ALL the eligibles had been subject to compulsory service in the first place the Civil War in the United States would probably not have dragged along for four years. How veterans of that conflict feel about the matter now is shown by a resolution sent to Congress, the other day, by the Memorial Hall Association of the Grand Army of the Republic in Chicago, saying: "We seriously condemn those members of Congress from the great State of Illinois who worked and voted against the recommendations of the President, and we expect them to correct their disloyal attitude or resign their seats in favor of those who correctly represent the people of the State of Lincoln, Grant and Logan." Veterans of the Civil War are qualified to speak on this subject.

THOSE who believe, or pretend to believe, that in a democracy nobody should be called upon to perform his duty, as a citizen, under compulsion, may be assured of a hearing if they can find a way in which taxes can be collected under a volunteer system.

NOTWITHSTANDING the tacit inhibition of other than war legislation, strictly so called, in the present session of Congress, a bill will probably be introduced and passed appropriating \$33,000,000 for the improvement of harbors. The President, it is said, has agreed to approve such a measure if it shall contain a provision for a department commission of Cabinet members to study harbors and waterways. This is exactly what is needed to insure the spending of the \$33,000,000 where it will do the most good. The President is constantly surprising with his grasp on affairs those who thought him only a schoolmaster out of his sphere. Whether he is as constantly pleasing them is another thing. By the way, why isn't the harbor bill, as the President would have it framed, a war measure?

GERMANY, not so very long ago, was engaged in the self-appointed task of instructing the entire world in economics. For one thing it was insisting on disabusing the Canadians of their notions about managing their own tariff system. This was, of course, before the war. Recently the professor of political science at Bonn, where at one time the knowledge of all the ages about everything was supposed to be concentrated, prepared a pamphlet for an association of German economists which favors the adoption by Germany of the Canadian policy of applying three different tariffs to similar goods. Canada cannot help smiling when it thinks what it must have cost a Bonn professor of political science to admit that the political science of Bonn could by any possibility go wrong.

THE chief characteristic of the British farmer is not generally considered to be his rapidity in assimilating new ideas, and the proposal that he should employ educated women, in place of his farm laborers who have been called, to the colors, has given him, in the words of Thackeray's Florac, "furiously to think." Still, that he does his best to rise to the occasion was shown recently in the case of a West of England farmer, to whom a young woman, freshly trained to work on the land, applied for employment. With some misgivings the farmer accepted her services, and she acquitted herself so well during thrashing operations, that at the end of her engagement she was much commended by her employer, who owned to his former doubt and declared his complete conversion. But when it came to the question of payment, to offer her hard cash was too much for his feelings, and the inquiry was delicately made, "Well, miss, would you like to take it out in eggs?"